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MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

HEARINGS

U S Congress House
" BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

OCT 10 1945

ON

H. R. 1653 and H. R. 2073

**BILLS TO EXTEND PENSION BENEFITS TO VETERANS
WHO SERVED DURING 1916 AND 1917 ON THE MEXI-
CAN BORDER, AND TO THEIR DEPENDENTS**

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

Printed for the use of the Committee on Invalid Pensions



45-37561

**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1945**

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MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee this day met at 10:15 a. m., Hon. John Lesinski (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the committee, I take genuine pleasure in introducing Gen. Omar N. Bradley, United States Army, the new Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. General Bradley.

(Members of the committee greeted General Bradley.)

The CHAIRMAN. The purpose of this meeting is to hold hearings on two bills, the first being by our distinguished colleague, Mr. Hendricks, of Florida, H. R. 1653, for the relief of the soldiers who served on the Mexican border; the second being by our distinguished colleague, Mr. Ludlow, of Indiana, H. R. 2073, to extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of the Spanish-American War.

For the purpose of the record, I will insert at this point in the record copies of the two bills and also the reports of the Veterans' Administration relative thereto.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

[H. R. 1653, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL For the relief of the soldiers who served on the Mexican border

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all Acts conferring compensation and hospitalization benefits upon veterans of World War I shall be extended to include those veterans who served on the Mexican border as members of the Regular Army or National Guard from June 1916 to April 1917, inclusive, and who received honorable discharges. Also to include the widows of such veterans provided such widows have not remarried.

BENEFITS FOR VETERANS OF MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1945.

HON. JOHN LESINSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LESINSKI: Further reference is made to your letter dated January 23, 1945, requesting a report on H. R. 1653, Seventy-ninth Congress, a bill for the relief of the soldiers who served on the Mexican border, which reads as follows:

"That all Acts conferring compensation and hospitalization benefits upon veterans of World War I shall be extended to include those veterans who served on the Mexican border as members of the Regular Army or National Guard

from June 1916 to April 1917, inclusive, and who received honorable discharges' Also to include the widows of such veterans provided such widows have not remarried."

This bill is similar to H. R. 3749, Seventy-seventh Congress and H. R. 5026, Seventy-sixth Congress. The only difference between this bill and the foregoing two bills is that this bill specifically includes the unremarried widows of veterans who served on the Mexican border.

Under existing law service in the National Guard is pensionable by the United States Government only when the National Guard is mustered into Federal service, and, therefore, if further consideration is to be given to the bill it is suggested that it should be amended specifically to include members of the National Guard only when mustered into the Federal service.

As to those veterans who served on the Mexican border in the Regular Army and as to those who served on the Mexican border under orders federalizing the National Guard units, and the unremarried widows of these two groups, adequate provision to pay wartime rates for service-connected disability is presently contained in Veterans Regulation 1 (a), part II, paragraph I (c), as amended by Public Law 359, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 19, 1941. This provision reads in part as follows:

"Any veteran otherwise entitled to pension under the provisions of part II of this regulation or the general pension law shall be entitled to receive the rate of pension provided in part I of this regulation, if the disability resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty (1) as a direct result of armed conflict, or (2) while engaged in extrahazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war, * * *.

"The dependents of any deceased veteran, whose death resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty as described in this subparagraph, otherwise entitled to pension under the provisions of part II of this regulation or the general pension law, shall be entitled to pension at the rates provided for service-connected death compensation benefits for dependents of World War veterans by section 5 of Public Law Numbered 198, Seventy-sixth Congress, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 472b), or if barred by the insurance limitations thereof, the rates provided by paragraph IV of part I, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended."

Relative to those persons who served on the Mexican border as members of the unfederalized National Guard and their unremarried widows, it is emphasized that it has long been the established pension policy to grant monetary benefits only for diseases, injuries, or deaths which were incurred during active service in the Federal forces. The National Guard is primarily a State unit and remains such unless and until it is federalized. It is the view of the Veterans' Administration that pension benefits should be restricted to those in active military or naval service of the Federal Government and not extended to those whose service was performed under jurisdiction of the several States.

The bill, if enacted, would increase the class and number of ex-service personnel eligible for hospital care. At the present time members of the Regular Army or federalized National Guard who served on the Mexican border from June 1916 to April 1917, and who were discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable are entitled to hospital care if discharged from service for a disability incurred in line of duty, or if they are in receipt of pension for a service-incurred disability. In the course of its history, forces of the United States Government have engaged in numerous campaigns and expeditions and to confer the benefit of hospitalization upon a small group as proposed in this legislation would be discriminatory in excluding those persons who served in other engagements, campaigns, and expeditions.

From the data available to the Veterans' Administration, it is not possible to furnish an estimate of cost of the proposed legislation.

For the foregoing reasons the Veterans' Administration is unable to recommend favorable consideration of H. R. 1653, Seventy-ninth Congress, by your committee.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection by that office to the submission of this report to your committee as the enactment of the proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, *Administrator.*

[H. R. 2073, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of the Spanish-American War

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of veterans of the Spanish-American War are hereby extended to those veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917, inclusive, who answered the calls of the President of May 9, 1916, and June 18, 1916, and were accepted for active Federal service, and/or to those who enlisted and were accepted for active service in the Federalized units of the National Guard pursuant to the above calls of the President, and who served ninety days or more between May 9, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

SEC. 2. Widows of such veterans to be entitled to all the rights and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of widows of the Spanish-American War.

BENEFITS FOR VETERANS OF MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1945.

HON. JOHN LESINSKI,
*Chairman, Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. LESINSKI: Further reference is made to your letter dated February 9, 1945, requesting a report on H. R. 2073, Seventy-ninth Congress, a bill to extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of the Spanish-American War, which reads as follows:

"That all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of veterans of the Spanish-American War are hereby extended to those veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917, inclusive, who answered the calls of the President of May 9, 1916, and June 18, 1916, and were accepted for active Federal service, and/or to those who enlisted and were accepted for active service in the federalized units of the National Guard pursuant to the above calls of the President, and who served ninety days or more between May 9, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

"SEC. 2. Widows of such veterans to be entitled to all the rights and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of widows of the Spanish-American War."

The purpose of this bill is to confer upon those persons who answered the President's calls of May 9, 1916, and June 18, 1916, and were accepted for active Federal service on the Mexican border, including the federalized National Guard, and who served 90 days or more, existing benefits provided by law for veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection. The enactment of the bill would grant to these veterans benefits in excess of those extended by existing law to veterans of World War I. Its enactment would also make a distinction between benefits afforded members of the Regular Establishment and persons specified in the bill who served side by side on the Mexican border between May 9, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

It may not be inappropriate to refer briefly to benefits presently available to veterans of the Mexican border service. Active military service of federalized members of the National Guard and of the Regular Establishment during the period of Mexican border service in 1916 and 1917 entitles such persons to all benefits prescribed by law or Veterans Regulations for former members of the Regular Establishment, or as they are sometimes called, peacetime veterans.

These benefits include pensions for disability resulting from personal injury or disease contracted in line of duty or for aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease contracted or suffered in line of duty and not the result of the person's own willful misconduct. Pension is also payable on account of the death of such veterans from service-connected cause.

As to those veterans who served on the Mexican border in the Regular Army or in the federalized National Guard, adequate provisions to pay wartime rates for disability incurred in armed conflict or under circumstances constituting extra hazardous service and for death from such disability are presently contained in

Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part II, paragraph I (c), as amended by Public Law 359, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 19, 1941.

It has been the long established pension policy to restrict service pensions to veterans of wars. H. R. 2070, Seventy-ninth Congress, deviates from such policy in that it would provide, in effect, a service pension for the particular class of veterans described therein who performed different types of duty along the Mexican border within the periods specified in the bill. It is not considered that this service was during a period of war or that any disabilities incurred therein generally should be considered as having been incurred or aggravated under conditions simulating war.

It may be recalled that in the course of its history forces of the United States Government have engaged in numerous campaigns and expeditions, including the Mexican border, at periods other than those specified in the bill, and that to single out one particular group for special benefits as is proposed by H. R. 2073 would be discriminatory in excluding those persons who served in other engagements, campaigns, and expeditions.

If further consideration is to be given to the bill, attention is directed to the fact that in its present form it would not benefit the minor child or children of veterans. It is suggested also that the bill be clarified to include, if that be its purpose, all persons who performed active military or naval service in the armed forces of the United States in the Mexican border campaign during the period specified.

It is impossible to make an estimate of cost except for persons who served in the Regular Army or the National Guard between June 1916 and April 1917, and who are now on the Regular Establishment pension rolls. The increased cost of paying this group pensions at war-time-service-connected rates, if it be the intent of the bill to include former members of the Regular Establishment, would approximate \$41,000 the first year affecting approximately 300 veterans. It is impossible to estimate the number who might be eligible to service pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, since there are no records in the Veterans' Administration as to the total number who served between 1916 and 1917 on the Mexican border. The bill also provides for the payment of pensions to the widows of such veterans, and it is not possible to estimate the number of eligible cases.

For the foregoing reasons the Veterans' Administration is unable to recommend favorable consideration of H. R. 2073, Seventy-ninth Congress, by your committee.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection by that office to the submission of this report to your committee.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, *Administrator.*

STATEMENT OF HON. JOE HENDRICKS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

The CHAIRMAN. Let us hear Mr. Hendricks first.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I wish to thank the committee this morning for granting me an opportunity to present my views of H. R. 1653, Seventy-ninth Congress, which I introduced for the relief of the soldiers who served on the Mexican border from June 1916 to April 1917, which bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all Acts conferring compensation and hospitalization benefits upon veterans of World War I shall be extended to include those veterans who served on the Mexican border as members of the Regular Army or National Guard from June 1916 to April 1917, inclusive, and who received honorable discharges. Also to include the widows of such veterans provided such widows have not remarried.

The reason I introduced this bill is because some of my constituents who served on the Mexican border during this period wrote to me and requested that I introduce a bill for their relief. I went into the matter very thoroughly and found that the veterans who served at this time have not been granted the full protection, privileges,

and benefits that have been granted to the other veterans of our Nation. I drew up a draft of the bill and sent it to my constituents requesting them to examine it and then let me have their comments. They advised me that they thought it would meet their needs, so I then introduced the bill which you gentlemen are now considering.

These soldiers have long been denied the full protection, privileges, and benefits that have been granted to other veterans of our country. They went through considerable hardship and rendered a great service to this Nation, for which service we are eternally grateful.

I believe that these veterans should be granted the benefits set forth in this proposed legislation, and I sincerely request that this committee give this bill thorough consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your statement.

**STATEMENT OF GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, UNITED STATES ARMY,
ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS**

The CHAIRMAN. I will now call on the new Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, General Bradley, to make his statement in reference to this proposed legislation, as the General has to be at the White House at 10:45 this morning. Obviously, he has not very much time. General, you may proceed in your own manner.

General BRADLEY. In the first place, most of the people affected by this bill are actually World War I veterans. What the percentage is I do not know; but, as you remember, the National Guard, soon after being relieved from duty on the Mexican border, was taken into the Federal service for World War I. So that the people who would actually benefit by this proposal and do not have the benefits of World War I legislation would be those who left the National Guard for one reason or another between the time it left the Mexican border and when it went into Federal service for World War I.

In addition this bill would include those members of the National Guard who were not federalized. Most of them were federalized. Some of them did not meet the required tests for one reason or another; they were not federalized and remained State forces.

Those on the Mexican border who suffered disability because of that service, including higher rates for those disabled while performing extra hazardous duties or duty simulating combat duty, are now covered by legislation. This proposal, in addition, would cover those who were not disabled in any way while in that service.

I believe that you are confronted with the proposition, then, of whether or not you should furnish certain privileges and benefits to those members of the Regular Army and the National Guard who were on the Mexican border but who did not go on and enter World War I and who did not suffer any disability of any kind during that service. It was peacetime service; and you will notice that the reports from the Veterans' Administration on this proposed legislation are adverse, being based upon the long-established policy that it does not favor these benefits for those who did not suffer any disability and who served in peacetime only when the country was not at war.

I believe that covers the general outline.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Mr. HALE. How does this proposed legislation compare with the bill we had here in connection with the Philippine campaign?

General BRADLEY. My understanding is that the bill for the Philippine campaign—after the war ended in 1902 or 1903, and which was passed by the House, had a specific clause covering those who were actually engaged in hostilities. That is not in this bill. Those people were engaged in hostilities and perhaps that is why you gave it favorable consideration. This does not have the clause "actually engaged in hostilities."

Mr. HALE. We were especially concerned about that, and it was fixed up somewhat before it passed in final form.

Was there any actual shooting in the Mexican border operation; did anybody get killed?

General BRADLEY. There were a few fights in which those who went into Mexico participated.

The first fight and the one that started the Mexican expeditionary movement occurred at Columbus, in which fight a few people were killed. That was a cavalry regiment of the Regular Army. After that our troops went into Mexico and there were two or three small fights. I do not know what the casualties were. So far as I know, there was no combat between troops actually on the border other than those in the expedition and Mexicans, except, perhaps, a few shots were fired back and forth across the border; and the War Department, I suppose, could furnish the record of casualties on this. There were no battles except a few skirmishes with the troops that went with General Pershing into Mexico. I have not the figures covering that.

I believe, in further answer to this question, that you have a list of those expeditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is true.

Are there any further questions? [After a pause.] Is there doubt about anything? [There was no response.]

We thank you very much for your statement, General.

STATEMENT OF HON. LOUIS LUDLOW, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ludlow, the author of H. R. 2073, is present. We shall be glad to hear the gentleman at this time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to express my own gratitude and the gratitude of those with whom I am associated for the courtesy extended by granting this hearing.

H. R. 2073 was introduced by me at the request of the Mexican Border Veterans Association. I believe in it implicitly as a measure of sheer justice, but I shall not undertake to go into the details to justify it. That can be done more ably by members of the Mexican Border Veterans Association who are here.

I ask unanimous consent that various exhibits which will be offered by officials of the Mexican Border Veterans Association may be printed in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so ordered.

Mr. LUDLOW. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to place in the record of this hearing a letter by Congressman William C. Cole, of Missouri.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, that may be done.

Mr. LUDLOW. It says:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, April 2, 1945.

Mr. J. BLAINE SHAUM,
Tarkio, Mo.

DEAR MR. SHAUM: I am pleased to receive your letter regarding H. R. 2073. Captain Littell wrote to me about this bill some time ago, and I assured him that I will support it.

I have many friends who served with me on the border that were unable to serve in World War I, every one of whom was as patriotic and courageous as any of us who were permitted to so serve. You may be sure that I will use this personal knowledge to answer any arguments such as you mentioned by those who oppose this legislation.

Please do not hesitate to call upon me whenever I can be of service to you.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. COLE, *Member of Congress.*

Mr. LUDLOW. The proponents of the bill ask for the proposed legislation on the ground that there should be equality of treatment of our citizens who are called to the colors. This claim, all will concede, is basically righteous. The Mexican border service veterans represent the only body of citizen soldiers called to the service of this country who have not participated in some form of liberal benefits following their period of service.

This bill would apply to those who served 90 days or longer between May 9, 1916, and April 6, 1917, under the calls of the President of May 9 and June 16, 1916.

Approximately 150,000 National Guard troops were accepted for service and were on duty July 31, 1916. Many of these had been in the Spanish-American War and many later were in World War I.

And in such instances the survivors draw benefits from the Spanish-American and World War Pension Acts, and therefore would not require the benefits of this bill.

There were approximately 30 combat divisions in France in World War I and, of these, 12 were National Guard divisions built around the troops that had served on the Mexican border.

If you ask how many persons would be benefited by H. R. 2073, I cannot give a positive answer; but, at most, it would be only a few thousand in the United States.

These pensionable survivors and dependents are widely scattered and requests for the passage of this bill come from practically every State in the Union.

The pension rates to be paid under this bill are the same as are paid under the Spanish-American War Act and are as follows:

	<i>Per month</i>		<i>Per month</i>
90 days' service or more:		70 days and less than 90 days:	
10 percent disability	\$20	10 percent disability	\$12
25 percent disability	25	25 percent disability	15
50 percent disability	35	50 percent disability	18
75 percent disability	50	75 percent disability	24
100 percent disability	75	100 percent disability	30
Age 62 years	30	Age 62 years	12
Age 65 years	75	Age 68 years	18
		Age 72 years	24
		Age 75 years	30

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Below are the rates payable to widows of Spanish-American War veterans. The veterans must have had not less than 90 days' honorable service and marriage must have been performed prior to January 1, 1938.

	<i>Per month</i>
Widow under 65 years.....	\$30
Widow 65 years or older.....	40
Widow who was the wife of the veteran during the war.....	50

Mr. LUDLOW. Many of us old-timers around Congress have affectionate recollections of Col. John Q. Tilson, who served with distinction as Republican leader of the House in the sixty-ninth, seventieth, and seventy-first Congresses. Those of us who were on the opposite side of the political fence always found him to be unfailingly kind, fair, considerate, and generous. Colonel Tilson served in the Spanish-American War and therefore he would not be affected by H. R. 2073, but he has come all the way from New Haven, Conn., to testify today in favor of this measure, because, as he said in a letter to me dated September 6:

I feel deeply the discrimination against these men who are in all respects as justly entitled as those who served in 1898 to recognition, hospitalization, and pension rights.

Colonel Tilson is a fine American citizen and we are all proud to have him here today to champion this worthy cause.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much for your interesting statement, Mr. Ludlow.

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL A. REED, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness is Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am in favor of the enactment of H. R. 1653, a bill for the relief of the soldiers who served on the Mexican border as members of the Regular Army or National Guard from June 1916 to April 1917, inclusive, and who were honorably discharged. The bill also includes relief for the widows of such veterans provided such widows have not remarried.

These servicemen of 29 years ago are the "forgotten veterans" of a day when the distance from their field of operation was farther from their homes in point of travel time than the present travel time required to circumnavigate the earth.

The service at the Mexican border was long prior to the time of penicillin, blood plasma, hospitalization by plane, and long before hundreds of lifesaving methods now in use had been discovered by modern science.

The National Guard troops were suddenly and abruptly called from civil life. No GI bill of rights was enacted to assure them of a choice of benefits to enable these veterans to have a new start in life.

It is claimed that the Mexican border service was rendered without a declaration of war, and that benefits from such service should not be granted.

Did not Villa, the Mexican bandit, attack Columbus? Did not President Wilson as a result dispatch a punitive expedition under

General Pershing in pursuit of the bandit? What about the third week in June 1916 when the Carranzistas at Carrizal killed, wounded, and captured a number of Pershing's soldiers? This country burst into a flame of indignation.

There may have been no formal declaration of war but peace hung by a thread. It was then that the situation was so tense and desperate that the entire militia of the United States was ordered to the Mexican border. The presence of General Pershing in Mexico, until the entrance of the United States into the First World War the following year, exerted a stabilizing and quieting influence until the Mexican crisis definitely passed.

I say that the presence, the fighting qualities, the high degree of patriotism and personal sacrifice displayed by the National Guard men who served on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917 entitles them to the consideration which they request under H. R. 1653.

What reason can be advanced that can possibly justify the Government in refusing these patriotic servicemen privileges, rights, and benefits granted to veterans of the Spanish War?

When a man offers his life to his country in its hour of danger or at a time of extreme emergency, his service and his sacrifice should be recognized by a grateful people and it should be done without discrimination and without long delay. The recognition for services rendered by our armed forces has been the traditional practice of our Government from the beginning of our Republic. It is a practice based on justice. There is high authority for passing H. R. 1653.

Let me read to you what James Wilson, who sat in the Constitutional Convention and who later was appointed to the Supreme Court bench, had to say on this point:

There may be times, when, to the interest, perhaps to the liberty of the state, every private interest and regard ought to be devoted. At those times, such may be the situation and the peril of the commonwealth—for it is in perilous and distracted times, that, by the citizens, extraordinary exertions of duty ought to be made—at those times, a citizen obeys his duty's and his country's sacred call; he makes the necessary sacrifices, without expressly stipulating for a recompense: of demanding such a stipulation, the impropriety and the indelicacy may be equally evident. Great sacrifices and great exertions are made with faithfulness and zeal; perhaps, with considerable success. The perils disappear: to distraction and danger, peace and serenity succeed: the commonwealth becomes flourishing and opulent. Ought the sacrifice, which, in the hour of her distress and danger, was made at her call, to be continually enforced and demanded by her, after the danger and distress are over? But this sacrifice is demanded and enforced continually, if this citizen has neither received, nor had it in his power to recover, that recompense, which is just. This case—if such a case has ever happened—may go without actual redress; but it can never go without well-grounded complaint.

Mr. REED of New York. But this distinguished jurist does not stop here; he continues:

When questions—especially pecuniary questions—arise between a state and a citizen—more especially still, when those questions are, as they generally must be, submitted to the decision of those, who are not only parties and judges, but legislators also; the sacred impartiality of the second character, it must be owned, is too frequently lost in the sordid interestedness of the first, and in the arrogant power of the third. This, I repeat it, is tyranny, though it may be more formidable and more oppressive, is neither less odious nor less unjust—is neither less dishonorable to the character of one party, nor less hostile to the rights of the other, because it is proudly prefaced by the epithet—legislative. He, who refuses the payment of an honest demand upon the public, because it is in his power to refuse it, would refuse the payment of his private debt, if he was equally protected in the refusal. He, who robs as a legislator, because he dares, would rob as a highwayman, if he dared.

And are the public gainers by this? Even if they were, it would be no consideration. The paltry gain would be but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the loss of character—for as the world becomes more enlightened, and as the principles of justice become better understood, states as well as individuals have a character to lose—the paltry gain, I say, would be but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the loss of character, and against the many other pernicious effects which must flow from the example of public injustice. But the truth is, that the public must be losers, instead of being gainers by a conduct of this kind. The mouth, which will not utter the sentiments of truth in favor of an honest demand, may be easily taught to repeat the lessons of falsehood in favor of an unjust one. To refuse fair claims, is to encourage fraudulent ones, upon the Commonwealth. Little logic is required to show, that the same vicious principles and dispositions, which oppose the former, will exert their selfish, or their worse than selfish influence to support the latter.

I think I have proved, that if the sacrifice, which has been mentioned, is demanded and enforced by the public, when the competition between public and private interest does not take place, it is tyranny, and not government; folly, and not wisdom. I have added, that if this sacrifice is demanded and enforced further or longer than the competition indispensably required this, too, is tyranny, and not government. This likewise it is easy to prove.

Mr. REED of New York. I say, Mr. Chairman, that these veterans of 29 years ago obeyed the call to duty: They faced the dangers of that day and they made every sacrifice required of them. The time has come for the Nation to discharge its obligations to these veterans.

No provision was made at that time for war-risk insurance, bonus payment, vocational training, compensation for disability incurred, and for minor children and widows.

These men, going down to the Mexican border, were just as far from their homes and they encountered more danger in many respects than some did in the foreign jungles of this late war.

As I have said, there was at that time no penicillin, blood plasma, hospitalization by plane, and none of the many other lifesaving methods now in use. The country at that time was in peril.

I could give you the whole history of this trouble on the Mexican border, if time permitted. I think that Colonel Tilson will remember how deeply the people of this country were stirred because the World War of 1914 was then going on and here we were threatened on the south also. The situation was indeed desperate. The President called out the National Guard of the United States and sent them to the Mexican border. They were a long distance from home and they valiantly faced the perils of that day, yet they have not received any consideration therefor. Many contracted disease from which they have suffered ever since and yet nothing has been done for them by a grateful Government.

I am fully in accord with the provisions of the bill before you, H. R. 1653, and I hope the committee will act favorably on it.

The CHAIRMAN. We are actually considering H. R. 2073.

Mr. REED of New York. Yes; the two bills are practically the same.

Colonel TILSON. The only real distinction is the inclusion of the Regular Army in H. R. 1653 while it is not in H. R. 2073. I think, if you will consider for a moment, you will conclude that the Regular Army on the Mexican border, which did an excellent job, is in a different category. The members of it were in the Army for everything that might come. They were making the Army a career service, while the National Guard men were not.

Mr. REED of New York. That is right.

Colonel TILSON. There is a distinction so far as principle is concerned between those in the Regular Army and those in the National Guard.

Mr. REED of New York. I favor the bill the Mexican Border Veterans Association favors, which I believe is and should be H. R. 2073.

The CHAIRMAN. We are now considering H. R. 2073 which was introduced by Mr. Ludlow.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. James Wilson was appointed to the Supreme Court by George Washington, and at that time there was difficulty in connection with paying the Colonial soldiers. That condition created tense feeling. He established the rule or the tradition in his lectures delivered in 1790 in what is now known as the University of Pennsylvania. He has pointed out that when a committee of the Congress takes hold of these matters it should act in an impartial, judicial manner. He pointed out definitely his views, which are purely American, that when people are called upon to sacrifice without compensation, the country cannot fail to compensate at some future time, unless it works a gross injustice.

The CHAIRMAN. You were once a member of this committee; were you not?

Mr. REED of New York. Yes. I have been in Congress 27 years, and I have been on so many different committees and been chairman of some of them that I had almost forgotten my service here, but I do know that this committee is one of great distinction and usefulness to the country. It is an honor for any person to serve on this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions? [After a pause.] Apparently not.

We thank you very much for your statement, Mr. Reed.

Mr. REED of New York. Thank you for hearing me.

I should like to introduce Mr. John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y., who holds an important position in our New York State county government.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to welcome the gentleman to our meeting.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM LEMKE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

The CHAIRMAN. Let us now hear from our colleague, Mr. Lemke, of North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I shall not detain you long. I can and do heartily approve everything that has been said here in favor of this proposal.

I am appearing in favor of H. R. 2073, now under consideration. I am told that the Veterans' Administration has rendered an adverse report on this bill. I have not seen it; but I am not inclined to be much impressed by adverse reports from a department. I think we realize that if we accept departmental reports in their entirety, we shall have a bureaucracy that controls the Congress. It is for the Congress to determine whether or not these people are entitled to that for which they ask.

I well remember the Mexican border trouble. I was then in Mexico occasionally and I was on the border a great deal of the time. I know there were snipers on both sides; and all are familiar with the Columbus raid. We had an undeclared war with Mexico, in which we took the city of Vera Cruz. I had met one of the four who lost their lives there. His name, as I remember, was Shumaker. I know that we then sent our troops across the border into Mexico and there was a massacre in which several lives were lost.

I can see no reason from any view of justice why these men should not be treated the same as were men in the Spanish-American War. They enlisted to serve their country. They were in danger at times while patrolling the border. Therefore, I am wholeheartedly in favor of this proposed legislation. There is, in my opinion, no logical or intelligent reason for opposing it, any more than there was for opposing the same benefits for veterans of the Spanish-American War. It seems to me that these people are in the same category, and they have not received any compensation, even for disability. This relief has been deferred too long.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Lemke.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN Q. TILSON, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is Col. John Q. Tilson, former Republican leader of the House of Representatives.

Colonel TILSON. First, I wish to thank my old colleague, Louis Ludlow, for his very generous introduction. Also, I wish to answer the question that the chairman very properly did not allow me to ask General Bradley, because the proper time had not come. I will now answer that question. First, General Bradley, like General Hines before him, has based his opposition to this bill on the fact that this involves peacetime service. That is practically the sole opposition. The general further said that these National Guard troops did not go into Mexico. That is true; but as a military man he would admit at once that the Regular Army did go into Mexico and that we were stationed on the border—for what? As a support for an active force that was engaged in hostilities in Mexico. So that, technically and from a military standpoint, our activities were projected into Mexico by being a force in support and stationed there for that purpose. I say that, technically, we were engaged in an undeclared war against Mexico. We were there for that purpose and we expected at any time to be called to go into Mexico.

I think it would probably be of more help to members of the committee if I, as an active participant in that border campaign, should tell you a little of the actual facts and conditions as they existed at that time. You may well suppose, and accurately so, that what I tell you of my own regiment is typical of what went on all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific at the California border.

I was lieutenant colonel of the Second Connecticut Infantry. There was another regiment in Connecticut—the First Connecticut, headquarters at Hartford.

We were all called and, without any opportunity to adjust our affairs or do anything else, we were ordered to go to the Mexican border as quickly as we could get there, which we did. We were sent far west because we happened to be a State whose National Guard was in

readiness, which meant that we could get to the Arizona border quicker than some other like organization. We met the California troops there who had been only 18 hours on the way to the Mexican border. We were called without notice and without time to arrange our businesses or other affairs. We were immediately hustled off because we were ready to move promptly.

I wish to add, incidentally, that our contingent of the National Guard was composed of men fairly well along in life—some men in my outfit being 45 years of age and over. They were, though, able-bodied and ready for service, and they went; but you must remember that we were taken from offices, shops, and so forth, and were not hardened in any way. You and I have heard a great deal during the late war about men being hardened for contemplated duty, which is a proper procedure, if possible.

The duty we had to undergo was strenuous. We had no time to become hardened for it. Under the regulations of that day enlisted men were entitled to tourist sleepers, but none was available for us and we went in day coaches. We were given the best service available in connection with transporting our equipment; we were given the right-of-way so that we traveled across the country to the Mexican border in Arizona in 5 days. For four successive nights we were without sleepers, sitting up in day coaches. When we were on top of the Rocky Mountains, away up in New Mexico and a day out from our destination, we met a train of empty tourist sleepers going eastward to take men to the border. When the questions came up as to whether we should have those sleepers, our men, who had craned their necks for 4 nights, said the sleepers should go on east and bring men who had further to go than we then had. We stuck to our day coaches and landed on the Mexican border after 5 days' travel.

What did we find when we got to the border? There were no barracks or cantonments—nothing except what we took with us. I went through the Spanish War in 1898, but I did not get out of the country, because only about one-tenth of us got out. We were held in reserve in Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Falls Church, Va.; Pampa, Fla.; and other places, to back up those few who did go to Cuba. In 1916 we landed on the Mexican border without any of the facilities necessary for health and comfort or anything else. We reached the Arizona border about the first of July, or the last days of June and went into camp in our pup tents. Those were all we had for the purpose when we arrived.

We were sent out to a plain for an encampment. It was the dry season. There was much dust. There was nothing green except the cactus and sagebrush. We went into camp and some time after July 4 the rain began; and when it rains on that section of the border it surely does rain. It came down in a deluge. We had hay for our animals and we stacked it on high ground around the camp. I can recall seeing men sitting on those bales of hay riding down the street in a torrent of water. Everything was completely soaked. When we had such experiences we learned our lesson and then we resorted to higher ground. Anyway, this is typical of the kind of service we had to undergo on the Mexican border.

As I have said, the men of our organization were older than they should have been for combat duty. This is indicated by the fact that

when we returned and were mustered out in November and the World War began in April the next year, immediately these two Connecticut regiments that had gone to the Mexican border were called into the service as one regiment. It took them both to make a regiment. Many had been disabled by service on the border. Some of the men were too old and some had dependents. These two Connecticut regiments made the One Hundred and Second Regiment that went overseas to form part of the Yankee Division. Incidentally it gave a fine account of itself and no doubt largely due to the strenuous border service.

I say that, so far as service rendered is concerned, having gone through both the Spanish-American War and this Mexican border operation, I would take the Spanish-American War service every time rather than endure what my outfit experienced on the border.

As has been indicated by a preceding witness, that was a preparation for World War I and it was certainly a hardening of those men who were there and otherwise qualified to go into World War I. The organizations that served on the border were really the nucleus of the World War I National Guard organizations.

Gentlemen of the committee, I will not take more of your very limited time, but I thought this brief account of actual experience from one who was there, went through it all, and who has since followed and lived with those men from that day to this, and who has observed the financial and physical effects of that service, might be interesting and helpful. Having in mind the adverse departmental report, which, it seems to me, does not meet the real issue at all, I see no good reason why this patent discrimination should be allowed to persist.

Not many men are involved. Only 150,000 National Guard men were called into service at that time. A number of those were Spanish-American War veterans, who therefore, are not affected by this proposal. A great many of those men, especially the younger ones, went into World War I, and therefore they are not affected by this proposal. But the men most affected by this proposal, the older men with disabilities and who, largely by reason of their border service or their age, could not go into World War I, have been denied any help. It is a discrimination that should not be permitted to continue. Their number is relatively small but their cause is just.

There are not many of these men, but justice demands that they be treated like others who, from the early days of our Government, after being called suddenly into wars in which our country has engaged, have been recognized for their sacrifice.

In closing I would call your attention to the official report of the Secretary of War, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, and General Hines, at page 7, where you will note that the official record gives the wars engaged in by the United States since 1897. They are the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion, the Cuban pacification, the Vera Cruz expedition, the punitive expedition into Mexico, and World War I. World War II should be added, of course.

I see no good reason why Mr. Ludlow's bill should not be enacted as it is. The only difference between it and the Hendricks bill is in regard to the Regular Army. As I see it, and I think you will agree with me, the members of the Regular Army are in an entirely different category from the National Guard men.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much for your statement, Colonel Tilson.

**STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN H. KEITER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE NATIONAL MEXICAN BORDER VETERANS' ASSOCIATION**

MR. LUDLOW. Gentlemen of the committee, I want to introduce a gentleman who is commander in chief of and revered by all members of the National Mexican Border Veterans' Association, Mr. Benjamin H. Keiter.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be glad to hear the gentleman.

MR. KEITER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to present for your careful consideration some pertinent facts regarding the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917.

It would have been possible to fill this room with witnesses to testify in favor of H. R. 2073, but I believe it better to have only a few witnesses and thereby not take too much of your valuable time.

We have prepared certain statements of fact which we will present as briefly as possible and at the same time try to place before you really essential information. A great deal of time would be required in research by the individual committeeman to acquire the facts we present in these brief discussions which we shall present.

Convinced that a manifest injustice has resulted to veterans who served on the Mexican border, a movement has been inaugurated to correct this discrimination.

On June 19, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson called into Federal service a majority of the National Guard. You may remember the immediate mobilization, the sending of troops to the border, and the long months of training that followed.

There were no barracks, troops were poorly uniformed, camp sites inadequately drained, tentage was old, many troops slept without cots and in shelter tents. There were no kitchen facilities. Daily temperatures for a long time went above 100°. There were no facilities for recreation. Drinking water was taken from irrigation canals and carried through pipes laid on the ground surface. It is believed that few campaigns have ever been conducted under conditions that so challenged the spirits, courage, and patriotism of citizen soldiers. We are all proud of the results attained. Difficulties were surmounted by the understanding leadership and fellowship of the men who had volunteered for emergency service.

A very large percent of these men were later in service in World War I. Many of them suffered physical impairment and were unfitted for continued service. Others with family responsibilities were not taken. No major effort has been made to secure for these men the protection, privileges, or benefits which have been provided in every other instance of Federal military service. The proposed legislation seeks to correct this neglect. Border veterans have been for years denied hospitalization, burial rights, or any other form of compensation. All these benefits are now being asked and your interests are so important that you are urged to give this movement your earnest support.

I should like to make part of the record resolutions adopted by our organization in a convention held at Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1945.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be glad to have them.
Mr. KEITER. They read:

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL MEXICAN BORDER VETERANS CONVENTION,
ASSEMBLED, HARTFORD, CONN., JUNE 3, 1945

Whereas 29 years have passed since the call of the President of the United States for troops to serve on the Mexican border in 1916, and that service has never been recognized by the United States Government by any compensating legislation; and

Whereas the service rendered by the federalized National Guard troops was entirely in the field with no prepared camps or cantonments, and the service required was most grueling and arduous; and

Whereas the troops so called and trained formed the nucleus around which an admirable fighting force was prepared for early action in World War I, but many of the Mexican border veterans were unfitted for World War I service because of physical disabilities incurred in Mexican border service; and

Whereas no provision was ever made for the Mexican border veteran in (1) war risk insurance; (2) bonus payments; (3) vocational training; (4) compensation for disabilities incurred, or for minor children or widows: Therefore be it

Resolved by the National Convention of Mexican Border Veterans, assembled in Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1945, that H. R. 2073, granting to Mexican border veterans benefits long delayed, shall now be enacted into law by the Congress of the United States. This just legislation is requested by the unanimous vote of the delegates assembled. Also, that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to Congressmen and to all members of the committee having H. R. 2073 under consideration.

Resolutions committee:

CHARLES F. BEURER, *Chairman.*

I have just received this interesting letter:

HAVANA, N. DAK., *August 30, 1945.*

Sgt. BENJAMIN H. KEITER,
Indianapolis 3, Ind.

DEAR SIR: As a veteran of Mexican border difficulties, I write to state my experience with the Government in the matter of appreciation of endeavors for the Government and its results.

I personally journeyed to Bismarck, N. Dak., and Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., where I enlisted and was assigned to headquarters company, First North Dakota Infantry, and served until we were transferred to Fort Snelling, Minn., for discharge. I hold an honorable discharge without hospital attention; however, I received some medical attention.

I received injuries to eye and ear and was treated on field by head of hospital corps. I refused to go to hospital and let the matter ride. Some 6 years after this I had an eye examination by the Government and was informed it was nothing more than eyeglasses could correct. A few months after this I applied to a veterans' hospital for examination and in time received the "joyful" news that the Mexican border veterans were not entitled to any consideration or favors from the United States Government.

When I returned home after the Mexican trouble I found my business (undertaking and embalming) shot, and a year after this I had to fold up due to eye and ear trouble. I found I was somewhat handicapped by physical condition and applied for assistance and received the usual notification that it was not available, and it was suggested that I apply to the State soldiers' home, which I did, and it had room for me and my wife; however, I refused to go, and for the past 10 years I have lived on charity. I am at present in my seventy-fourth year and find I cannot perform manual labor.

I have two children in service, Capt. Aletha L. Winn, for the last 2 years located in England, and Sgt. C. L. Winn, Jr., a victim of shrapnel and for the last 9 months hospitalized in various parts of Europe and the United States and at present in O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo.

I feel I have done my duty as a citizen of the United States and am proud of it, and have oftentimes wondered if the Government appreciated these endeavors, however, its visible appreciation seems to be decidedly lacking.

Any benefits, to which I believe many of these veterans are entitled, if made known to the veteran interested, would be appreciated.

Respectfully,

C. L. WINN.

We think that, perhaps, there may be some amendments of H. R. 2037 offered, therefore we want to submit the following for your earnest consideration:

PROBABLE OBJECTIONS ON SUBSTITUTIONS ANSWERED

We believe that the principal objections to our bill or proposed substitution thereto will center around the following:

1. An effort to grant only the benefits that have previously been granted to veterans of World War I.

2. To pass a measure granting benefits similar to those granted to veterans of the Spanish-American War, but with a provision barring from participation those with other income of a certain amount.

3. To pass a measure granting hospitalization and other benefits granted to Spanish-American War veterans, except to limit pensions only to those who are permanently and totally disabled or who have reached a certain old age limit.

We wish to submit the following comments on the suggested changes:

1. While certain benefits such as war risk insurance, bonus payments, and vocational training are entirely out of reason of the 30 years' passage of time, we think the passage of time can also be considered as an effective bar to any attempt to liberalize along World War I lines, the laws granting service-connected compensation to Mexican border veterans. Many of the disabilities now being suffered by Mexican border veterans could have been service-connected at the time of inception, had World War I requirements been in effect. Now, of course, that would be too late and the benefits we now seek would correct that injustice and grant benefits at this late date, therefore at a reduced rate.

2. World War I laws pay benefits for service-connected disabilities without respect to the veteran's other income. However, World War I law does prohibit the payment of a non-service-connected pension for those totally disabled if the veteran's income is \$1,000 or more per year, if single, and \$2,500 if married. Payments to Spanish-American War veterans are not so barred.

3. We believe it would be unjust to place such a bar in the case of Mexican border veterans. In the first place, many of their disabilities would have been service-connected under World War I laws and not barred by any income. In the second place, Mexican border veterans have been without any legislation for 30 years. A pauper clause would increase the complexity of administration. A pauper clause is distasteful in the matter of service benefits. The veterans of the Mexican border service are getting old and the percentage of those with substantial income is dwindling rapidly, especially among those who are disabled. If not disabled, they are not entitled to pension, except in the matter of age.

4. The passage of any act to limit pensions to those only who are totally disabled or are in old age would in no way offer Mexican border veterans legislation comparable with other veteran groups. It would not compensate those who may be partially disabled and who, had there been a liberal compensation act immediately after the service was rendered, would now be drawing compensation for such disabilities.

I have no desire to take any more of your time. Colonel Moudy, who will follow me, has many detailed statistics which he will offer.

As commander in chief of the National Mexican Border Veterans Association, I hope you will see fit to give this proposal favorable consideration after 30 years of neglecting this group of veterans.

We have a membership of about 5,000 throughout the country. There are members in 47 States and the District of Columbia. Nevada did not have any National Guard troops in the Mexican border campaign.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your statement, Mr. Keiter.

STATEMENT OF COL. ALFRED L. MOUDY, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL MEXICAN BORDER VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Mr. LUDLOW. I should like to introduce Col. Alfred L. Moudy, quartermaster general and legislative representative, National Mexican Border Veterans Association, 703 Nelson Street, Indianapolis 8, Ind.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be glad to hear the gentleman.

Colonel MOUDY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am glad to be here to present some of the facts as we have gleaned them from authentic records.

I would be pleased to go into details of the hardship we endured on the Mexican border service. We certainly had plenty of it, as Colonel Tilson has told you. We left the Mexican border in late December with the thermometer registered 100° and came to Fort Benjamin Harrison to find 10 inches of snow and no fire in the barracks. Anyway, I shall not repeat a recital of those hardships.

BASIC REASONS* FOR SUCH LEGISLATION

This proposed legislation proposes to relieve those veterans who answered the calls of the President on May 9 and June 18, 1916, and those who enlisted in the organizations called, and who actively served 90 days or more between May 9, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

Veterans of the Mexican border service comprise the only group of citizen soldiers in this country not receiving special benefits commensurate with their services. This proposed bill seeks to correct the injustice of omitting the veterans of the Mexican border service from beneficial legislation.

Troops of the National Guard called in 1916 were civilian troops with established occupations. Many were married or in school. They were called without warning for an indefinite period of time, without any exemption whatever for dependents, business, or other reasons. This sudden call for Federal service meant disruption and confusion in their individual spheres and required sacrifices seldom demanded of civilian soldiers.

That service was entirely in the field. No prepared camps or cantonments awaited these soldiers. Those who served during this service and later in World War I can testify that it was a more grueling task than that performed by the average soldier during World War I, bearing in mind that less than one-fourth of the soldiers serving in World War I reached the combat areas.

It is appropriate to point out that the value of that service was tremendous in furthering the prosecution of the World War. The

arduous training of that comparatively small force, while in the field in 1916 and 1917 immediately preceding the declaration of war made it possible to throw into the field an adequate fighting force with a minimum of delay. The troops and organizations so trained formed a nucleus around which an admirable fighting force was formed and thrown into action early in 1918.

Statistics compiled by the War Department show that there were approximately 30 combat divisions in actual combat in France and that 12 of those divisions were National Guard divisions, built around the troops that served on the Mexican border. Statistics further show that the length of service of those divisions on the front was longer than the average service of all divisions on the front. Furthermore, it is shown that those divisions suffered 40 percent of the casualties and captured 36 percent of the enemy taken prisoner by the American forces.

Considering the small nucleus from which this gallant fighting force was developed, all must admit that a truly remarkable record was made. Today that record stands unrecognized by any law on the statute books of our Government.

More than a quarter of a century has passed since the valuable services were rendered. Many of the remaining veterans are disabled, and, in view of their fast approaching age, it seems only reasonable and logical that they be entitled to the same benefits as are granted to the veterans of the Spanish-American War.

TYPES OF BENEFITS BEST ADAPTED TO THE RELIEF OF VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

There is no ideal solution possible. There must be some inequalities developed under any legislation. This largely results from the fact that there has been no unified legislation for the relief of veterans. Each special group of veterans has been the recipient of special legislation.

After a consideration of all the facts, and after resolving all of the factors, it was the conclusion of the national legislative committee of the Mexican Border Veterans' Association that the benefits now being granted to veterans of the Spanish-American War would best serve as a model for the relief of veterans of the Mexican border service.

SIMPLICITY OF ADMINISTRATION

1. The individual service records on file in the War Department clearly carry all the necessary data to show the service rights of the veteran to such benefits. Those records in all instances give the date of answering the call, with what organization, and if they enlisted after the call. These records show clearly with what organization and whether or not the organization was federalized organization in answer to the calls. The records show clearly the date of discharge or muster-out. Therefore, to determine what veterans would come under the provisions of the act would be simple.

2. The personnel of the Veterans' Administration who would be called upon to administer the act are familiar with the benefits now being granted to veterans of the Spanish-American War and are familiar with the procedure of administration of that act. Therefore, the proposed act would impose a minimum burden of administration.

OTHER ACTS WOULD PROVE IMPRACTICABLE

There was some thought of applying the acts granting benefits to World War I veterans. This was discarded at once. By reason of the lapse of time, many of the benefits would be ineffective.

For instance, benefits under that act which would prove impracticable at this time may be generally listed as follows: (a) War-risk insurance; (b) bonus payments; (c) vocational training; (d) compensation for service-incurred disabilities as now applied to World War I veterans.

Other than for injuries, service connection in the case of World War I veterans is established in a large percentage of cases by way of presumption. Under the liberal policies and provisions of World War I legislation, a large percentage of disabilities held by the Army to have existed prior to service and not aggravated thereby are held by the Veterans' Administration to be due to service by presumption.

While there has been some application of that principle to peacetime soldiers, the practice has been with great rigidity and an attempt to "loosen up" at this late date would prove abortive.

Under World War I legislation another large group of disabilities known as constitutional diseases, such as heart disease, arthritis, and so forth, and shown to have arisen within 1 year after discharge, are considered by way of administrative presumption as due to the service and compensation paid, even though the veteran was in service but a few days or weeks and with no record of sickness or type of service to cause the same.

Now, since almost 30 years have elapsed since the Mexican border service, such liberal application of benefits would be wholly impracticable. Evidence would be impossible to procure.

It is proper to point out that the only benefits now granted to veterans of the Mexican border service are the same as granted the Regular Establishment in peacetime, and which consists only in compensation at a reduced rate for disabilities shown to have been directly incurred while in the military service and in line of duty.

In addition to the above-mentioned, veterans of the World War are paid non-service-connected pensions to veterans who are permanently and totally disabled provided they have 90 days' service. It is felt that in itself such a benefit standing alone would not suffice to compensate the Mexican border veterans for the many disabilities that are highly disabling, but not permanently and totally disabling, suffered subsequent to the service and which under World War I legislation might have been held due to service by way of presumption and compensation paid.

By way of summary, after a thorough study of all the factors to be considered, it was the unanimous conclusion of the Mexican Border Veterans Association that the benefits granted Spanish-American veterans offer the most equitable solution at this late date.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

It is difficult to obtain actual figures and statistics applicable to the Mexican border service.

Approximately 150,000, according to the War Department, National Guard troops were accepted for service and on duty July 31, 1916,

thereby furnishing the nucleus for a strong force in 1917 for World war service.

It has been estimated that approximately 30 percent of these veterans did not serve during the World War for various reasons, consisting of discharge for disabilities, dependency, and so forth.

Many border veterans were also veterans of the Spanish-American War and entitled to benefits thereunder.

Many thousands have died.

Many who served in World War I are now drawing benefits as a result of that service in excess of what they might draw under this proposed act.

It is appropriate to point out that thousands of the competent officers during World War I were commissioned from among the enlisted men serving with the National Guard in 1916 and 1917 and rendered valuable service as such officers.

Many officers with initial service with the National Guard in 1916 continued as officers in the Regular Army subsequent to World War I.

Many officers of present high rank and now in service were from among this number. Many of them are now generals. Among them are Major General Patrick, recently killed, from Company I, Second Indiana Infantry; Major General Kepner, Company E, Second Indiana Infantry; Major General Hershey, Company B, Third Indiana Infantry.

There are many individual instances wherein the passage of this bill would render profound justice.

For instance, S. K. answered the call of the President June 18, 1916, as a member of the medical detachment of the Second Indiana Infantry, and he served throughout the border service. When the regiment was called for World War service he was not accepted by reason of slight defective vision. He at once enlisted in the Canadian Army and served therein.

A few years ago he developed heart disease which required many months of hospitalization and rest at his own expense. He now is sick. He served eminently. Under present legislation he is not entitled to hospitalization or a pension. He has a son in the service at this time.

Another, E. P., answered the call of the President June 19, 1916, with Company D, Second Indiana Infantry. He served throughout the border service and when he answered the call of World War service he was not accepted on account of a minor disability. He now is sick and unable to get any relief whatever from the Government. He has sons in the present military service.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BENEFITS

The following are some of the principal benefits allowed veterans of the Spanish-American War:

Hospitalization: Honorably discharged veterans of the Spanish-American War are entitled to necessary free hospitalization, regardless of length of service.

Burial Allowances: On the death of honorably discharged veterans of the Spanish-American War certain death and burial allowances are granted, not to exceed \$100, regardless of length of service.

Pensions: Service pensions are paid honorably discharged veterans of the Spanish-American war, based upon length of service and the degree of the disability. The rates follow:

90 days' service or more:	Per month	70 days and less than 90 days:	Per month
10-percent disability.....	\$20	10-percent disability.....	\$12
25-percent disability.....	25	25-percent disability.....	15
50-percent disability.....	35	50-percent disability.....	18
75-percent disability.....	50	75-percent disability.....	24
100-percent disability.....	75	100-percent disability.....	30
Age 62 years.....	30	Age 62 years.....	12
Age 65 years.....	75	Age 65 years.....	18
		Age 72 years.....	24
		Age 75 years.....	30

Widows' pensions: Below are the rates payable to widows of Spanish-American War veterans. The veteran must have had not less than 90 days honorable service and marriage must have been performed prior to January 1, 1938.

	Month
Widow under 65 years.....	\$30
Widow 65 years or older.....	40
Widow who was the wife of the veteran during the war.....	50

POSSIBLE OBJECTIONS

It might be claimed that veterans of the Mexican border service also serving in World War I and entitled to benefits accorded veterans of the World War should not be entitled to benefits under this act.

That is superficially plausible but is a fallacious argument.

1. Never in the history of veteran legislation have benefits under one law deprived the veteran of benefits under another law. For instance, Spanish-American War veterans who served also in World War I are not denied benefits under the Spanish-American War legislation by reason of their later service in World War I.

2. Those serving both in the Mexican border service and in World War I have earned and are entitled to whichever benefits he may choose to accept.

Reasons are as follows: Men who served on the Mexican border and later in World War I averaged much older men than those who served only in World War I and are generally in greater need of relief by reason of such age.

The service of Mexican border veterans was almost entirely all in the field with combat branches of the service, and by the very nature of their type of service and training, invariably found themselves in combat branches of the service in World War I.

By reason of their prior training and type of service and their early participation in World War I, not less than 75 percent of such veterans served in actual combat, whereas the over-all average of World War I veterans in actual combat was not over 25 percent.

The average veteran of the Mexican border service later serving in World War I probably served twice as long as the average World War I veteran.

Mexican border veterans later serving in World War I suffered the sacrifices incident to being called abruptly from their peacetime environment, not once but twice. The veterans of the Mexican border service, on being mustered out of the border service, painfully began the problem of adjusting themselves to peacetime pursuits, only to be again abruptly called to the colors.

Pay was much lower in 1916—\$15 per month for privates. No extra allowances for dependents. Officers of the National Guard in 1916 received no commutation for heat, light, and quarters, such as was allowed later to World War I officers.

In a word, men who served both on the Mexican border and in World War I rendered, on an average, much longer and more arduous service, and experienced more general inconveniences and disruption of their private affairs than the average veteran of the World War.

To deny veterans of the Mexican border service, who later served during the World War, the benefits of this proposed legislation would be paradoxical. It would amount in some instances to giving more to veterans serving only in the border campaign than to some of the men serving in both campaigns.

PARTICIPATION OF VETERANS OF THE REGULAR ARMY IN THIS LEGISLATION

This was considered and disapproved by the committee.

1. This would add to the difficulty of administration. A great many did not serve on the Mexican border but served in ordinary peacetime under good circumstances in barracks and regular posts. This would involve some added difficulty in administration in ascertaining who of such veterans participated in the border service.

2. Soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy were professionals. Their regular pursuits and occupations were not interrupted. They served for definite periods of time with the privilege of reenlisting and serving until retirement at substantial pay, whereas soldiers of the National Guard serving on the Border were called into service suddenly and for an indefinite time and mustered out just as suddenly and unexpectedly.

THE EXCEPTIONS TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL MEXICAN BORDER VETERANS ASSOCIATION TO THE ADVERSE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

H. R. 2073, in effect, proposes to grant certain veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 such benefits as are now granted to veterans of the Spanish-American War.

This committee is convinced—meaning our legislative committee—of the ultimate justice and practicality of its proposed act and feels it to be well entrenched by reason and practice and desires to make specific reply to the general's criticisms.

The specific points of criticism offered by the Administrator are as follows:

1. The enactment of the bill would grant to these veterans benefits in excess of those extended by existing law to veterans of World War I.

2. The law as proposed does not include veterans of the Regular Establishment who may have served in the same campaign.

3. That it has long been the policy to restrict service pensions to veterans of wars and contends that the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 was not during a war period.

4. The report suggests that the bill in its present form would not benefit the minor children of such veterans.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REBUTTAL

1. Reference is made by the general in his report to the fact that the proposed legislation would grant greater benefits to the Mexican border veterans than to veterans of World War I.

In making the above recommendation, the general fails to recognize the element of time. The lapse of time is a tremendous factor in the determination as to what sort of legislation should be adopted at this time. In fact, the committee did consider requesting a law granting veterans of the Mexican border service the same benefits as have been granted the veterans of World War I, but, in view of the long lapse of time and the varied nature of the benefits, the plan was rejected at once because many of the benefits which would have been substantial and adequate, if granted at the time of separation from the service or shortly thereafter, would now be wholly inapplicable and of no value.

If laws governing World War I service had, at the time of their passage, included veterans of the Mexican border service, such veterans would have been delighted and there would not now be the necessity of present legislation. Unfortunately we are now proposing a law covering service rendered over a quarter of a century ago. Obviously there is no basis for comparison. In addition to concrete benefits not now practical, there are cumulative intangibles not easily appraised.

Benefits under the World War I legislation which would prove impracticable at this time may be generally listed as follows: (a) war-risk insurance; (b) bonus payments; (c) vocational training; (d) compensation for service-connected disabilities as now applied to World War I veterans.

Let us examine the liberal features of the acts granting compensation for alleged service-connected disabilities to veterans of the World War and wherein such features would not be of any benefit to Mexican border veterans if passed at this late date.

Other than for injuries, service connection in case of World War I veterans is established, in a large percentage of cases, by way of presumption. Under the liberal policies and provisions of World War I legislation, a large percentage of disabilities held by the Army, and in the majority of cases correctly so, to have not been in line of duty, but to have existed prior to service and not aggravated thereby, are held by the Veterans' Administration as due to service by presumption of soundness and compensation paid.

It might be well to note here that the only benefits granted veterans of the Mexican border service are such as are granted peacetime soldiers and consist only in compensation at a reduced rate of pay for disabilities held as incurred strictly in line of duty. We might say, parenthetically, that to find veterans of that service drawing compensation as a result thereof is like finding a needle in a haystack.

Under World War I legislation another large group of disabilities known as constitutional diseases, such as heart disease, arthritis, and so forth, and shown to have arisen within 1 year after discharge, are considered by way of "administrative presumption" as due to the service and compensation paid, even though the veteran was in service but a short time and with no record of sickness or type of service calculated to cause the same.

There is still another large group of diseases such as neuropsychiatric diseases and tuberculosis, which are held by World War I legislation as due to service and compensation paid, provided they arose prior to January 1, 1925, even though the veteran had only a short service and no sickness or type of service that may have been thought sufficient to cause the same.

Now, since almost 30 years have elapsed since the Mexican border service, such liberal application of benefits would be wholly impracticable. Evidence would be impossible to procure.

In addition to the above, veterans of the World War who are held permanently and totally disabled are paid non-service-connected pensions, provided they have had not less than 90 days' service. It is felt that in itself such a benefit standing alone would not suffice to compensate the veteran of the Mexican border service for the many disabilities that are highly disabling, but not permanently and totally disabling, suffered subsequent to service and which under World War I legislation might have been held due to service and pension paid.

This discussion, we feel sure, fully answers the general's statement that the benefits asked for the veterans of the Mexican border service are in excess of those paid to veterans of World War I. We realize that it is impossible to reach an entirely ideal solution, but when balancing all the considerations it seems conclusive to our committee that the granting of the same benefits as to the veterans of the Spanish-American war would best solve the problem.

2. The general in his report makes reference to the fact that the law as proposed does not include veterans of the Regular Establishment who serve in the same campaign.

This was considered carefully by our committee and disapproved.

Our request for legislation was not based wholly upon the nature and type of service. Certainly there have been other particular periods of peacetime service where the duties and service rendered by the Regular Army were greater than under usual peacetime duty, but the impelling merit and need for this legislation springs largely from the fact that it involves citizen soldiery called abruptly for service, thereby disturbing their normal civil life. It being the only instance in which a large body of citizen soldiers have been called for extended service without special legislative recognition.

Regular soldiers are professional. Their civil life and economy was not disturbed. It was their plan of life. They served definite periods of time with the privilege of reenlistment and serving to retirement at substantial pay, whereas the soldiers called from civil life were not only called into service suddenly but were mustered out as abruptly with the necessity of readjustment and seeking out their former threads of existence.

3. The report of the general contends that it has long been the policy of restricting service pensions to veterans of wars and that the Mexican border service in 1916 and 1917 was not a war.

In answer thereto, if not a war, it certainly was a preparation for war. A service medal was issued by the War Department and also campaign ribbons were awarded in connection with that operation. Further, it may be asked, "Why have such liberal benefits been granted in the past to veterans of wars only?" It may be contended that the purpose was to recognize the extra hazards of war. If that be the case, the restriction should have been further applied to indi-

viduals. It is a known fact that not to exceed 20 to 25 percent of World War I veterans were in action, and if the liberal features were based upon the extra hazard of war, it follows that the restriction should have been applied to exclude the other 75 or 80 percent.

Rather, it is the opinion of our committee that the liberal policies that have been shown veterans of wars had their birth in the desire to recognize an obligation to civilian troops answering the call in times of emergency. The entire history of pension legislation leads to that conclusion. The calling of civilians to the colors has been the natural sequence of war, therefore the seeming restrictions to war service. It so happens that the only major exception to that rule was the Mexican border service. This we now seek to bring into line with the prevailing liberality of the Government.

4. The report further suggests that the bill, as proposed, does not confer benefits upon the minor children of the veterans concerned.

Our committee calls attention to three instances of the nonconformity of the proposed act with the Spanish-American War act. First, omission of minor children; second, omission of a scale of pensions for veterans serving only 70 days; third, restriction of hospital treatment and burial allowances to those who had not less than 90 days' service. Spanish-American War acts place no such restriction as to length of service.

Our committee was cognizant of this omission. It desired to limit its request to meet the larger needs as they exist at this time. At this time there are few minor children of these veterans and the committee had some doubt as to the merit of claims in the case of veterans with less than 90 days' service.

Summarizing, our committee contends that a careful and unbiased study of all the factors, with special consideration of the long time that has passed since the service was rendered, supports fully the legitimacy of the claim.

We recommend the passage of the bill, as proposed, with the possible inclusion of the omissions mentioned above. All requirements as to length of service for pension purposes to be based upon service all performed between the days May 9, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

We must leave our cause to the judgment of this committee.

Mr. HALE. What is the difference between the time of the Mexican border service and World War I service? It is not great, is it?

Colonel MOUDY. That is true; but during 30 years since the Mexican border service no compensation has been given to anybody who served on the Mexican border. There has not been any legislation whatever for the benefit of Mexican border veterans.

Mr. HALE. Did the veterans of World War I receive about the same benefits as others?

Colonel MOUDY. In some instances. World War I legislation has many phases, including war-risk insurance, vocational training, compensation for service-connected disability, none of which applies to the veterans of the Mexican border service.

Mr. HALE. Ordinarily one would think that the benefits accorded to veterans should be the same regardless of the particular service in which they may have been engaged.

Colonel MOUDY. Ordinarily, that is right.

Mr. HALE. There is a difference due to the fact that in World Wars I and II we have much more extensive insurance privileges, and so forth.

Colonel MOUDY. Yes.

Mr. HALE. And that is offered as a ground of distinction, I believe.

Colonel MOUDY. That is right.

Mr. HALE. Consequently we are in some respects more generous to the veterans of the Spanish-American War than we are to the veterans of the World Wars.

Colonel MOUDY. In some respects that is true.

Mr. HALE. This proposed measure says that the Mexican border veterans shall have the same privileges that are accorded to veterans of the Spanish-American War. The two would be in the same position.

Colonel MOUDY. Yes; because during 30 years since this service was performed on the border no compensation of any kind has been granted to those veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. A majority of the soldiers of the Regular Army who saw service on the Mexican border went into service during World War I.

Colonel MOUDY. Yes; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. The Regular soldiers who served on the border saw their fighting later in Europe; therefore they can claim the same things that the National Guard men can claim. Both did the same fighting. The regulars went through the same maneuvers and into Mexico the same as others. I think the claims of the regulars and the National Guard men are equal. I would not use the argument as you have in your statement.

Mr. HAND. Have you any benefits for your veterans for service-connected disabilities?

Colonel MOUDY. No. We do not get hospitalization. We get nothing except what goes to the regular peacetime soldier. We cannot even get hospitalization. We get no pensions. We get limited compensation for disabilities shown by official records to have been suffered directly in service in line of duty, such as is now granted peacetime soldiers.

Mr. HAND. Regardless of injury or disease contracted in line of duty on the border?

Colonel MOUDY. Nothing at all. Only as stated above.

Mr. HAND. You are, practically speaking, without any benefits at all.

Colonel MOUDY. That is right, except, as I have said, those benefits that go to the regular peacetime soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that General Pershing went into Mexico with the Regular Army and the National Guard stood by as a reserve? The actual invasion of Mexico was made by the Regular Army, was it not?

Colonel MOUDY. Yes; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. In Veterans' Administration report on H. R. 2073 under date of May 14, 1945, there is the comment at page 2 that—

It may be recalled that in the course of its history forces of the United States Government have engaged in numerous campaigns and expeditions, including the Mexican border, at periods other than those specified in the bill, and that to single out one particular group for special benefits as is proposed by H. R. 2073 would be discriminatory in excluding those persons who served in other engagements, campaigns, and expeditions.

Would you care to comment on that quotation?

Colonel MOUDY. The Mexican border service was a little different than most other services, because it was performed by 150,000 citizen soldiers who performed federalized duty along the border under a call of the President of the United States. Those men were not members of the Regular Army. As I have suggested, the War Department issued a campaign medal which is worn on the uniforms and ribbons to those veterans who served on the border. We there were not in war but were in preparation for it.

Mr. LUDLOW. This was the major group of all groups called into service aside from the Regulars, was it not?

Colonel MOUDY. Yes; that is true.

Mr. HEDRICK. Do you know how many times, before 1916, the National Guard had been called to the border for service?

Colonel MOUDY. No; I do not know the answer to that question.

Mr. HEDRICK. But there were other instances, were there not?

Colonel MOUDY. Yes; but not where the troops were federalized and called to service by the President of the United States. This is the only such instance.

Mr. HALE. At lines 6 and 7 of H. R. 2073 it mentions the calls of the President of May 9 and June 18, 1916. Was that a call for volunteers?

Colonel MOUDY. Those were calls for National Guard men from the various States to be federalized for entrance into the Federal service. Those calls were made by President Wilson, through the Secretary of War.

Mr. HALE. This bill would not grant benefits to members of the Regular Army, as I understand.

Colonel MOUDY. That is right.

Mr. HEDRICK. How many men who did not go into World War I would be affected by this proposal?

Colonel MOUDY. Approximately 150,000 were called. It is estimated, as I have said, that 30 percent of those men did not go into World War I. How many have died since that time I do not know. There would not be many affected by this proposal. Guessing, I would say there would be between 30,000 and 40,000.

Mr. HALE. Would this bill, if enacted, give hospitalization to a veteran of the Mexican border service?

Colonel MOUDY. Yes. It would do so because veterans of the Spanish-American War now receive that benefit. It would also grant benefits 10, 20, and so forth percentages for disability.

Mr. HALE. The matter of service-connected disabilities would also be considered?

Colonel MOUDY. Yes. Many diseases and disabilities that have occurred since and which presumptively were the result of service, would be compensated through the medium of pensions through the application of laws affecting veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Mr. HALE. Many diseases one might develop later would lead to the inference that they were incurred in the service?

Colonel MOUDY. Yes.

Mr. HALE. On the other hand, there are many diseases that come to a man in the ordinary course at certain periods of life. There is no presumption that they are connected with service, is there?

Colonel MOUDY. There would be but a few such cases.

Mr. SAVAGE. In cases like your own, where you served on the Mexican border and also in World War I, if you drew benefits under World War I legislation, would you be able to drop that benefit and call for the higher benefits under this proposed law, or would you have to continue under World War I legislation?

The CHAIRMAN. A veteran may elect which law he wishes to come under in such a case.

Mr. HEDRICK. Was there any epidemic disease on the Mexican border in 1916-17?

Colonel MOUDY. There was typhoid and paratyphoid in our division. They were very largely overcome quickly. One man in our company died.

Our boys there slept 3 months in pup tents and built mounds inside the tents to run off the water from those tents. We drained water from an irrigation district to our camp for drinking purposes. We did that until we could get proper piping.

Mr. HEDRICK. Did you have anything to purify the water you used for personal purposes?

Colonel MOUDY. Later we got chlorine for the water.

Mr. HALE. At the middle of page 2 of the Veterans' Administration report on H. R. 2073 we find this language:

If further consideration is to be given to the bill, attention is directed to the fact that in its present form it would not benefit the minor child or children of veterans. It is suggested also that the bill be clarified to include, if that be its purpose, all persons who performed active military or naval service in the armed forces of the United States in the Mexican border campaign during the period specified.

Does not this bill include all persons who saw active military or naval service at that time?

Colonel MOUDY. Who answered the call of the President in June 1916.

Mr. HALE. The report of the Veterans' Administration suggests that the language of the bill is not inclusive enough.

Colonel MOUDY. It does not include those of the Regular Army who served on the Mexican border at that time. This is a bill to bring the National Guard men who were called into service by the President in 1916 under the benefit laws enjoyed by veterans of the Spanish-American War.

As I have said before, we considered the matter of minor children of veterans who served on the Mexican border and we decided that

**STATEMENT OF DR. FRANK B. GIGLIOTTI, NATIONAL ADJUTANT,
REGULAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Gigliotti.

Dr. GIGLIOTTI. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as national adjutant of the Regular Veterans' Association I want to say that our organization is in wholehearted favor of the pending bill, H. R. 2073.

We feel very definitely that no man who rendered honorable service for his country at any time should be excluded from adequate protection for himself and members of his family.

As the representative of our national commander, I am under instruction to go on record not only as endorsing the pending bill, H. R. 2073, but as favoring the inclusion in it of those of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard service who may have served their country, and their widows and orphans. We should like to see the bill amended accordingly and then favorably reported.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Is there anybody else who wishes to be heard at this time?

(There was no response.)

Mr. LUDLOW. I wish to thank members of the committee for the very fine hearing they have accorded us.

The CHAIRMAN. If anybody wishes to submit a statement for inclusion in the record, he may do so and hand it to the clerk of the committee or the reporter.

The Veterans' Administration has furnished this committee with certain data for use in connection with another bill that is pending here. This information is very comprehensive and refers to certain operations by our Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard over specific periods. The list covers:

1. Wars, military expeditions, occupations, campaigns, and other disturbances, except domestic troubles, in which the United States Army has participated since 1859, as furnished by the War Department.
2. Wars, military occupations, and expeditions engaged in by the United States Navy and Marine Corps since 1832, as furnished by the Navy Department.
3. Vessels participating in the Spanish, China, Nicaraguan, Haitian, Philippine, and Dominican campaigns, and Cuban pacification, since the year 1897, as furnished by the Navy Department.
4. Vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service (Coast Guard) placed under the Secretary of the Navy to cooperate with the Navy during the Spanish-American War, together with the dates of the Executive orders directing such cooperation.
5. Wars, military occupations, and expeditions engaged in by the Marine Corps from the year 1860 to 1927, together with the Units taking part, as furnished from the headquarters, United States Marine Corps, and deemed necessary at this time by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

I am going to incorporate this data in the hearings at this point because the committee must keep in mind that if we approve H. R. 2073 there will no doubt be further demands made by the various groups who participated in other expeditions, occupations, campaigns, and disturbances.

(The list is as follows:)

WARS, MILITARY EXPEDITIONS, OCCUPATIONS, CAMPAIGNS, AND OTHER DISTURBANCES, EXCEPT DOMESTIC TROUBLES, IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS PARTICIPATED SINCE 1859, AS FURNISHED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

36. Military incidents which fall within the purview of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, have been included; these incidents do not include engagements in which the United States Navy or the Marine Corps solely participated. The list is necessarily incomplete. In order to determine definitely whether the service claimed by the applicant entitles him to benefits under the legislation, any case in which there is doubt should be referred to the War Department for such pertinent information as may be secured.

1860: Pah-Ute expedition, California, April 12 to July 9, 1860.

1860: Kiowa and Comanche expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to October 11, 1860.

1860: Carson Valley expedition, Utah, May 14 to July 15, 1860.

1860: Attack on and murder of emigrants by Bannock Indians at Salmon Fork, Snake River, Idaho, September 13, 1860.

1860-61: Navajo expedition, New Mexico, September 12, 1860, to February 24, 1861.

1861-90: Apache Indian War and troubles in Arizona and New Mexico.

1861-66: Civil War, April 15, 1861, to August 20, 1866. Actual hostilities commenced April 12, 1861; ceased May 26, 1865.

1862: Indian massacres at New Ulm and vicinity, Minnesota, August 17 to 23, 1862.

1862-67: Sioux Indian War in Minnesota and Dakota.

1863-69: War against the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Indian Territory.

1865-68: Indian war in southern Oregon and Idaho, and northern California and Nevada.

1867-81: Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo, and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances.

1868-69: Canadian River expedition, New Mexico, November 5, 1868, to February 13, 1869.

1871: Yellowstone expedition, August 28 to October 25, 1871.

1872: Yellowstone expedition, Dakota, July 26 to October 15, 1872.

1872-73: Modoc campaign, November 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873.

1873: Yellowstone expedition, Dakota, June 4 to October 4, 1873.

1874-75: Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory, August 1, 1874, to February 16, 1875.

1874: Sioux expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, February 13 to August 19, 1874.

1874: Black Hills expedition, Dakota, June 20 to August 30, 1874.

1874: Big Horn expedition, Wyoming, August 13 to October 10, 1874.

1875: Expedition against Indians in eastern Nevada, September 7 to 27, 1875.

1876: Sioux expedition, Dakota, May 17 to September 26, 1876.

1876: Powder River expedition, Wyoming, November 1 to December 31, 1876.

1876-77: Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, February 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877.

1876-79: War with Northern Cheyenne and Sioux Indians in Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana.

1877: Nez Perce campaign, June 14 to October 5, 1877.

1878: Bannock and Piute campaign, May 30 to September 4, 1878.

1878: Ute expedition, Colorado, April 3 to September 9, 1878.

1879: Snake or Sheepstealer Indian troubles, Idaho, August to October 1879.

1879-80: Ute Indian campaign in Colorado and Utah, September 21, 1879, to November 8, 1880.

1890-91: Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November 1890 to January 1891.

1892-96: Troubles with renegade Apache Indians, under Kidd and Massai, in Arizona and Mexican border.

1895: Bannock Indian troubles, July and August 1895.

1898: Chippewa Indian disturbances at Leech Lake, Minn., October 1898.

1898-99: War with Spain, April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899. Actual hostilities ceased on August 13, 1898, pursuant to the terms of a protocol signed on the previous day. Including hostilities in (a) Cuba, May 11 to July 17, 1898; (b) Porto Rico, July 24 to August 13, 1898; (c) Philippine Islands, June 30, 1898, to April 11, 1899.

1898-1902: Cuban occupation, July 18, 1898, to May 20, 1902.
 1898: Porto Rican occupation, August 14 to December 10, 1898.
 1899-1902: Philippine Insurrection, April 11, 1899, to July 4, 1902, in all parts of the Philippine archipelago, except in the Moro Province.
 1900-1901: China Relief Expedition, June 20, 1900, to May 12, 1901.
 1902-3: Philippine Insurrection in the Moro Province ended July 15, 1903.
 1903-5: Philippine Islands, encounters with hostile Filipinos in which battle deaths occurred among the United States Army personnel.
 1905: Porto Rico, encounters with hostile Porto Ricans in which battle deaths occurred among the United States Army personnel.
 1906-7: Philippine Islands, encounters with hostile Filipinos in which battle deaths occurred among the United States Army personnel.
 1906-9: Cuban pacification, September 29, 1906, to April 1, 1909.
 1909-13: Philippine Islands, encounters in which battle deaths occurred among the United States Army personnel.
 1914: Philippine Islands, battle deaths occurred among the personnel of the Philippine Scouts.
 1914: Vera Cruz, Mexico. April 24 to November 26, 1914.
 1915-19: Mexican border service, including: (a) Raid on Columbus, N. Mex., March 8-9, 1916; (b) punitive expedition, March 15, 1916, to February 5, 1917; (c) the Parral incident, April 12, 1916; (d) raid on Glen Springs, Tex., May 5, 1916; (e) raid on San Ygnacio, Tex., June 15, 1916; (f) the Carrizal incident, June 21, 1916; (g) bandit raids across Mexican border, May 5, June 15, and July 31, 1916; (h) raid near Fort Hancock, Tex., July 31, 1916; (i) engagement near Buena Vista, Mexico, December 1, 1917; (j) engagement in San Bernardino Canon, Mexico, December 26, 1917; (k) engagement near La Grulla, Tex., January 8 and 9, 1918; (l) engagement at Pilares, Mexico, on or about March 28, 1918; (m) engagement at Nogales, Ariz., August 27, 1918; (n) engagement near El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, Mexico, June 15-16, 1919.
 1917-21: World War, April 6, 1917, to July 2, 1921. Actual hostilities ceased November 11, 1918.

WARS ENGAGED IN BY THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1897

37. The following list of wars engaged in by the United States since 1897 was taken from an article released by the War Department under date of April 10, 1920 (corrected June 1939).

	Began	Ended
Spanish-American War.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Apr. 11, 1899
Philippine Insurrection.....	Apr. 11, 1899	July 4, 1902 ¹
Boxer Rebellion.....	June 20, 1900	May 12, 1901
Cuban pacification.....	Oct. 6, 1906	Apr. 1, 1909
Vera Cruz expedition.....	Apr. 21, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914
Punitive expedition into Mexico.....	Mar. 15, 1916	Feb. 5, 1917
World War.....	Apr. 6, 1917	July 2, 1921

¹ With the exception of hostilities in the Moro Province, which terminated June 15, 1903.

THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH TOOK ACTIVE PART IN THE HOSTILITIES DURING THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION AND BOXER REBELLION

38. Volunteer organizations which served in the Philippine Insurrection:

Organization	Mustered in—	Mustered out—	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—
California:				
Volunteer Infantry: First Regiment.	May 6, 1899.....	Sept. 21, 1899.....	May 25, 1898.....	Aug. 24, 1899.
Artillery:				
Field and Staff.....	May 9, 1898.....	do.....	Oct. 19, 1898.....	Do.
Battery A.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Battery D.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1898.....	Do.
Colorado: First Regiment.....	May 1, 1898.....	Sept. 8, 1899.....	June 15, 1898.....	Aug. 16, 1899.
Idaho: First Regiment.....	May 7, 1898.....	Sept. 25, 1899.....	June 27, 1898.....	Aug. 29, 1899.
Iowa: Fifty-first Regiment.....	May 20, 1898.....	Nov. 2, 1899.....	Nov. 3, 1898.....	Oct. 22, 1899.
Kansas: Twentieth Regiment.....	May 9, 1898.....	Oct. 3, 1899.....	Oct. 27, 1898.....	Oct. 10, 1899.

Organization	Mustered in—	Mustered out—	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—
Minnesota: Thirteenth Regiment.	May 7, 1898.....	Oct. 3, 1899.....	June 27, 1898.....	Sept. 7, 1899.
Montana: First Regiment.....	May 5, 1898.....	Oct. 17, 1899.....	July 18, 1898.....	Sept. 22, 1899.
Nebraska: First Regiment.....	May 9, 1898.....	Aug. 23, 1899.....	June 15, 1899.....	July 29, 1899.
Nevada: First Troop Cavalry.....	June 8, 1898.....	Nov. 15, 1899.....	Nov. 6, 1898.....	Nov. 5, 1899.
North Dakota: First Regiment.....	May 13, 1898.....	Sept. 25, 1899.....	June 28, 1898.....	Aug. 29, 1899.
Oregon: Second Regiment.....	May 7-15, 1898.....	Aug. 7, 1899.....	May 25, 1898.....	July 12, 1899.
Pennsylvania: Tenth Regiment.....	May 11, 1898.....	Aug. 22, 1899.....	June 15, 1898.....	Aug. 1, 1899.
South Dakota: First Regiment.....	May 12, 1898.....	Oct. 5, 1899.....	July 23, 1899.....	Sept. 7, 1899.
Tennessee: First Regiment.....	May 19, 1898.....	Nov. 23, 1899.....	Oct. 30, 1898.....	Nov. 11, 1899.
Utah:				
Field and staff.....	May 9, 1898.....	Aug. 16, 1899.....	June 15, 1898.....	July 31, 1899.
Battery A.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Battery B.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Washington: First Regiment.....	May 6, 1898.....	Nov. 1, 1899.....	Oct. 19, 1898.....	Oct. 9, 1899.
Wyoming:				
First Regiment.....	May 7, 1898.....	Sept. 23, 1899.....	June 27, 1898.....	Aug. 29, 1899.
Light Battery (Artillery).....	June 16, 1898.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1898.....	Do.
Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry.....	Aug. 12, 1899.....	Mar. 13, 1901.....	(Org. in P. I.).....	Mar. 1, 1901.
Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry.....	July 26, 1899.....	May 13, 1901.....	Sept. 25, 1899.....	Apr. 20, 1901.
Twenty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.....	July and August, 1899.....	Apr. 1, 1901.....	Sept. 21, 1899.....	Mar. 13, 1901.
Twenty-eighth United States Volunteer Infantry.....	July 1899.....	May 1, 1901.....	Oct. 26, 1899.....	Apr. 14, 1901.
Twenty-ninth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	August 1899.....	May 10, 1901.....	Oct. 5, 1899.....	Apr. 19, 1901.
Thirtieth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	July 1899.....	Apr. 3, 1901.....	Sept. 23, 1899.....	Mar. 12, 1901.
Thirty-first U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	July 3, 1899.....	June 18, 1901.....	Oct. 25, 1899, Oct. 28, 1899.....	June 9, 1901.
Thirty-second U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	July 1899.....	May 8, 1901.....	Sept. 30, 1899.....	Apr. 19, 1901.
Thirty-third U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	July and August 1899.....	Apr. 17, 1901.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1901.
Thirty-fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	August 1899.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1899.....	Do.
Thirty-fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	July 1899.....	May 2, 1901.....	Oct. 4, 1899.....	Apr. 14-18, 1901.
Thirty-sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 16, 1901.....	(Org. in Philip- pina Islands.).....	Mar. 2, 1901.
Thirty-seventh U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 20, 1901.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1901.
Thirty-eighth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	August 1899.....	June 30, 1901.....	Nov. 21, 1899.....	June 25, 1901.
Thirty-ninth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	September 1899.....	May 6, 1901.....	Nov. 3, 1899.....	Apr. 17, 1901.
Fortieth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	October 1899.....	June 24, 1901.....	Nov. 24, 1899.....	June 17, 1901.
Forty-first U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	do.....	July 1, 1901.....	Nov. 20, 1899.....	June 26, 1901.
Forty-second U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	September 1899.....	June 27, 1901.....	Nov. 30, 1899.....	June 21, 1901.
Forty-third U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	November 1899.....	July 1, 1901.....	Nov. 16, 1899.....	June 27, 1901.
Forty-fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	October 1899.....	June 30, 1901.....	Nov. 20, 1899.....	June 25, 1901.
Forty-fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	September and October 1899.....	June 3, 1901.....	Nov. 16, 1899.....	May 17, 1901.
Forty-sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	October 1899.....	May 31, 1901.....	Nov. 14, 1899.....	Do.
Forty-seventh U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	September 1899.....	July 1, 1901.....	Nov. 4, 1899.....	June 26, 1901.
Forty-eighth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	do.....	June 30, 1901.....	Dec. 21, 1899.....	June 24, 1901.
Forty-ninth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	October 1899.....	do.....	Dec. 2, 1899, Dec. 6, 1899.....	June 26, 1901 June 24, 1901

Squadron Philippine Cavalry was organized in the Philippines.

39. Regular Army organizations engaged in the Philippine Insurrection.

Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—	Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—
ENGINEERS			NINTH CAVALRY		
Company A.....	June 26, 1899	Aug. 29, 1901	Headquarters.....	July 28, 1900	Oct. 25, 1902
Company B.....	July 5, 1899	Dec. 26, 1901	Troops A and B.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1902
Company C.....	July 24, 1900	Dec. 24, 1901	Troop C.....	July 23, 1900	Do.
Company D.....	(¹)	Dec. 26, 1901	Troop D.....	July 29, 1900	Do.
Company E.....	June 17, 1901	Dec. 21, 1903	Troop E.....	do.....	Nov. 10, 1902
Company F.....	do.....	Do.	Troops F and G.....	do.....	Oct. 25, 1902
Company G.....	do.....	July 22, 1903	Troop H.....	July 22, 1900	Do.
Company H.....	do.....	Do.	Troop I.....	Apr. 4, 1901	Oct. 31, 1902
			Troop K.....	do.....	Oct. 13, 1902
			Troops L and M.....	Apr. 2, 1901	Do.
FIRST CAVALRY			TENTH CAVALRY		
Headquarters.....	July 22, 1900	June 15, 1903	Troop E.....	Mar. 26, 1901	Aug. 17, 1902
Troop A.....	July 21, 1900	Sept. 20, 1903	Troop F.....	Apr. 9, 1901	Aug. 24, 1902
Troops B, C, and D.....	do.....	Do.	Troops G and H.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1902
Troop I.....	July 22, 1900	June 15, 1903			
Troop K.....	July 19, 1900	Do.			
Troop L.....	June 9, 1900	Do.			
Troop M.....	July 24, 1900	June 16, 1903			
THIRD CAVALRY			ELEVENTH CAVALRY		
Headquarters (less band).....	Aug. 9, 1899	June 20, 1902	Headquarters.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Apr. 24, 1904
Band.....	July 24, 1900	Do.	Troops A, B, C, and D.....	Dec. 7, 1901	Do.
Troop A.....	Aug. 7, 1899	Aug. 2, 1902	Troops E, F, G, and H.....	Dec. 4, 1901	Do.
Troop B.....	July 21, 1900	Do.	Troops I and K.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Do.
Troop C.....	Aug. 9, 1899	Do.	Troops L and M.....	do.....	Apr. 25, 1904
Troop D.....	Aug. 7, 1899	Do.			
Troops E and F.....	Aug. 9, 1899	May 24, 1902			
Troop G.....	July 24, 1900	June 30, 1902			
Troop H.....	July 23, 1900	Do.			
Troop I.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1902			
Troop K.....	Aug. 8, 1899	Do.			
Troop L.....	Aug. 9, 1899	Do.			
Troop M.....	Aug. 7, 1899	Do.			
FOURTH CAVALRY			FIFTEENTH CAVALRY		
Headquarters.....	June 28, 1899	Sept. 11, 1901	Headquarters.....	Dec. 16, 1901	Dec. 20, 1903
Troop A.....	May 24, 1899	Do.	Troops A and B.....	Mar. 18, 1901	Do.
Troop B.....	June 28, 1899	Sept. 29, 1901	Troops C and D.....	Apr. 1, 1901	Do.
Troop C.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 11, 1901	Troops E and F.....	Nov. 25, 1901	Do.
Troop D.....	June 23, 1899	Do.	Troop G.....	Mar. 25, 1901	Do.
Troop E.....	June 4, 1898	Sept. 9, 1901	Troops H, I, K, L, and M.....	Dec. 16, 1901	Do.
Troop F.....	May 22, 1899	Do.	First Battery, Field Artillery.....	Apr. 4, 1899	July 16, 1901
Troop G.....	June 14, 1898	Do.	Eighth Battery, Field Artillery.....	Apr. 2, 1899	Aug. 4, 1901
Troop H.....	June 23, 1899	Do.	Tenth Battery, Field Artillery.....	Apr. 3, 1899	July 9, 1901
Troops I, K, and L.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 11, 1901	Twelfth Battery, Field Artillery.....	June 20, 1898	Sept. 25, 1901
Troop M.....	June 28, 1899	Do.	Thirteenth Battery, Field Artillery.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1901
			Fourteenth Battery, Field Artillery.....	Aug. 11, 1900	Apr. 14, 1903
			Fifteenth Battery, Field Artillery.....	Aug. 10, 1900	Apr. 15, 1903
			Twenty-fifth Battery, Field Artillery.....	(²)	Aug. 18, 1903
			Astor Battery.....	June 9, 1898	Jan. 22, 1899
			Twenty-fifth Coast Artillery Corps.....	June 10, 1900	July 20, 1903
			Twenty-seventh Coast Artillery Corps.....	July 25, 1900	Apr. 3, 1903
			Twenty-ninth Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 28, 1898	July 25, 1901
			Thirtieth Coast Artillery Corps.....	June 29, 1898	July 24, 1901
			Thirty-first Coast Artillery Corps.....	July 23, 1898	Apr. 17, 1903
			Thirty-second Coast Artillery Corps.....	June 11, 1898	July 26, 1901
			Thirty-third Coast Artillery Corps.....	June 6, 1898	Do.
			Thirty-sixth Coast Artillery Corps.....	July 20, 1898	Apr. 17, 1903
			Sixtieth Coast Artillery Corps.....	Nov. 29, 1899	Nov. 1, 1901
FIFTH CAVALRY					
Headquarters.....	Mar. 10, 1901	July 29, 1903			
Troops A and B.....	Mar. 8, 1901	Oct. 19, 1903			
Troop C.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Do.			
Troop D.....	Mar. 8, 1901	Do.			
Troops I and K.....	Mar. 10, 1901	July 20, 1903			
Troop L.....	do.....	July 19, 1903			
Troop M.....	do.....	July 20, 1903			
SIXTH CAVALRY					
Headquarters.....	June 21, 1900	May 9, 1903			
Troop A.....	do.....	Do.			
Troop B.....	do.....	May 10, 1903			
Troop C.....	June 22, 1900	May 9, 1903			
Troop D.....	do.....	May 10, 1903			
Troop E.....	Mar. 22, 1901	Oct. 28, 1903			
Troops F and G.....	Mar. 25, 1901	Do.			
Troop H.....	Mar. 22, 1901	Do.			
Troop I.....	June 20, 1900	Aug. 21, 1903			
Troop K.....	June 21, 1900	Do.			
Troop L.....	June 20, 1900	Do.			
Troop M.....	June 21, 1900	Do.			

¹ Organized in Philippine Islands June 7, 1901.

² Organized in Philippine Islands Sept. 26, 1901.

Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—	Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—
FIFTEENTH CAVALRY—continued			EIGHTH INFANTRY		
Sixty-first Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 12, 1899	Oct. 28, 1901	Headquarters.....	Sept. 6, 1900	Sept. 18, 1902
Sixty-second Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 11, 1899	Nov. 4, 1901	Companies E, F, G, and H.....	do.....	Do.
Sixty-third Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 12, 1899	Nov. 3, 1901	Company I.....	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 22, 1902
Sixty-fourth Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Do.	Companies K and L.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1902
Sixty-fifth Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1901	Company M.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1902
Sixty-eighth Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 11, 1899	Nov. 7, 1901	NINTH INFANTRY		
Sixty-ninth Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	June 25, 1900	Headquarters.....	Mar. 17, 1899	July 3, 1902
Seventieth Coast Artillery Corps.....	Nov. 29, 1899	Oct. 28, 1901	Company A.....	do.....	July 2, 1902
Seventy-first Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 12, 1899	Do.	Company B.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1905
Headquarters Sixth Artillery.....	do.....	(¹)	Companies C and D.....	do.....	July 2, 1902
FIRST INFANTRY			Companies E, F, G, and H.....	do.....	July 3, 1902
Headquarters.....	Aug. 14, 1900	May 12, 1903	Company I.....	do.....	June 22, 1902
Companies A and B.....	Aug. 13, 1900	May 13, 1903	Companies K, L, and M.....	do.....	July 3, 1902
Companies C and D.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Do.	TENTH INFANTRY		
Companies E, F, G, and H.....	Aug. 25, 1900	May 12, 1903	Headquarters.....	Mar. 5, 1902	Sept. 18, 1903
Company I.....	Apr. 9, 1901	Do.	Companies A, B, C, and D.....	Feb. 17, 1901	Do.
Companies K and L.....	Mar. 26, 1901	Do.	Companies E, F, G, and H.....	Mar. 5, 1902	Do.
Company M.....	Apr. 9, 1901	Do.	Companies I, K, L, and M.....	do.....	Do.
SECOND INFANTRY			ELEVENTH INFANTRY		
Headquarters.....	Aug. 20, 1900	June 16, 1903	Headquarters.....	Mar. 26, 1901	Mar. 24, 1904
Companies A, B, C, and D.....	Apr. 10, 1902	June 17, 1903	Company A, B, C, and D.....	Apr. 9, 1901	Do.
Companies E, F, G, and H.....	Aug. 14, 1900	June 16, 1903	Company E, F, G, and H.....	Apr. 8, 1902	Apr. 7, 1904
Companies I, K, L, and M.....	Aug. 20, 1900	June 17, 1903	Company I.....	Mar. 26, 1901	May 2, 1904
THIRD INFANTRY			Company K.....	do.....	Mar. 26, 1904
Headquarters.....	Jan. 30, 1899	Apr. 29, 1902	Company L.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1904
Companies A, B, C, and D.....	do.....	Do.	Company M.....	do.....	May 2, 1904
Companies E, F, G, and H.....	do.....	Apr. 15, 1902	TWELFTH INFANTRY		
Companies I, K, L, and M.....	do.....	Apr. 20, 1902	Headquarters.....	Feb. 11, 1899	May 9, 1902
FOURTH INFANTRY			Company A, B, C, and D.....	do.....	Do.
Headquarters.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Feb. 5, 1902	Company E and F.....	do.....	May 15, 1902
Companies A, B, C, and D.....	do.....	Do.	Company G and H.....	do.....	May 16, 1902
Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1902	Company I, K, L, and M.....	do.....	May 8, 1902
FIFTH INFANTRY			THIRTEENTH INFANTRY		
Headquarters.....	Aug. 20, 1900	Sept. 13, 1903	Headquarters.....	Apr. 20, 1899	July 20, 1902
Companies A, B, C, and D.....	do.....	Do.	Company A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.....	do.....	July 19, 1902
Companies E, F, G, and H.....	Mar. 26, 1901	Nov. 22, 1903	Company K.....	do.....	July 20, 1902
Companies I, K, L, and M.....	Aug. 10, 1900	Sept. 13, 1903	Company L.....	do.....	July 19, 1902
SIXTH INFANTRY			Company M.....	do.....	July 20, 1902
Entire regiment.....	May 17, 1899	July 2, 1902	FOURTEENTH INFANTRY		
SEVENTH INFANTRY			Headquarters.....	May 18, 1898	Aug. 30, 1901
Company C.....	Mar. 22, 1901	July 8, 1902	Company A.....	do.....	May 12, 1900
Company D.....	Mar. 20, 1901	Do.	Company B.....	June 24, 1899	May 11, 1900
Company H.....	Mar. 21, 1901	Do.	Company C and D.....	May 7, 1898	Do.
Company M.....	Mar. 20, 1901	Do.	Company E and F.....	do.....	Aug. 3, 1901
			Company G.....	Aug. 4, 1898	Do.
			Company H.....	June 24, 1899	Do.
			Company I, K, L, and M.....	Aug. 4, 1898	Do.
			FIFTEENTH INFANTRY		
			Headquarters.....	July 10, 1900	Sept. 25, 1902
			Company A, B, C, and D.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1902
			Company E and F.....	Feb. 8, 1902	Sept. 15, 1902
			Company G and H.....	do.....	Sept. 2, 1902
			Company I, K, L, and M.....	July 24, 1900	Sept. 25, 1902

¹ Lost identity in reorganization of Artillery February 1901.

Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—	Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—
SIXTEENTH INFANTRY			TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY		
Headquarters.....	May 24, 1899	July 21, 1902	Headquarters.....	Jan. 27, 1899	Mar. 11, 1902
Company A.....	do	July 28, 1902	Company A.....	do	Mar. 8, 1902
Company B.....	do	Aug. 28, 1902	Company B and C.....	do	Mar. 9, 1902
Company C and D.....	do	July 28, 1902	Company D.....	do	Mar. 8, 1902
Company E and F.....	do	July 21, 1902	Company E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M.....	do	Mar. 11, 1902
Company G and H.....	do	Aug. 28, 1902			
Company I, K, and L.....	do	July 21, 1902	TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY		
Company M.....	do	Aug. 28, 1902	Headquarters.....	June 27, 1898	Dec. 3, 1901
SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY			Company A.....	Oct. 17, 1898	Dec. 4, 1901
Headquarters.....	Feb. 14, 1899	Apr. 7, 1902	Company B.....	June 27, 1898	Do.
Company A.....	do	Aug. 1, 1902	Company C.....	do	Dec. 5, 1901
Company B.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Apr. 12, 1902	Company D.....	June 14, 1898	Do.
Company C.....	Feb. 14, 1899	Aug. 1, 1902	Company E, F, and G.....	do	Dec. 3, 1901 ⁴
Company D.....	Jan. 30, 1899	Do.	Company H.....	do	Dec. 4, 1901
Company E and F.....	Feb. 14, 1899	Apr. 7, 1902	Company I.....	June 27, 1898	Aug. 8, 1900
Company G.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Do.	Company K.....	do	Aug. 9, 1900
Company H.....	Jan. 30, 1899	Do.	Company L.....	June 27, 1898	Aug. 8, 1900
Company I.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Apr. 12, 1902	Company M.....	Oct. 17, 1898	Aug. 9, 1900
Company K.....	Jan. 30, 1899	Apr. 11, 1902			
Company L.....	do	Aug. 1, 1902	TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY		
Company M.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Apr. 11, 1902	Headquarters.....	July 14, 1899	Aug. 16, 1902
EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY			Company A.....	June 29, 1899	Do.
Headquarters.....	June 27, 1898	Oct. 21, 1901	Company B.....	Sep. 16, 1900	Do.
Company A.....	June 14, 1898	July 13, 1900	Company C.....	May 24, 1899	Aug. 8, 1902
Company B.....	do	July 17, 1900	Company D.....	Sep. 20, 1900	Do.
Company C and D.....	June 27, 1898	July 13, 1900	Company E.....	June 22, 1899	Aug. 16, 1902
Company E.....	June 14, 1898	Oct. 21, 1901	Company F.....	June 30, 1899	Do.
Company F.....	June 27, 1898	Do.	Company G.....	June 22, 1899	Do.
Company G.....	June 14, 1898	Do.	Company H.....	June 24, 1899	Do.
Company H.....	June 27, 1898	Do.	Company I.....	June 22, 1899	Do.
Company I.....	Aug. 21, 1898	Oct. 27, 1901	Company K.....	June 26, 1899	Aug. 8, 1902
Company K, L, and M.....	do	Oct. 19, 1901	Company M.....	Sep. 16, 1900	Do.
NINETEENTH INFANTRY			TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY		
Headquarters.....	July 17, 1899	June 22, 1902	Headquarters.....	June 27, 1899	Aug. 17, 1902
Company A.....	July 20, 1899	Do.	Company A.....	Sep. 21, 1900	Do.
Company B.....	July 17, 1899	Do.	Company B.....	June 20, 1899	Do.
Company C.....	July 20, 1899	Do.	Company C and D.....	Sep. 20, 1900	Do.
Company D.....	July 17, 1899	Do.	Company E.....	June 21, 1899	Aug. 27, 1902
Company E.....	July 20, 1899	Do.	Company F.....	June 24, 1899	Do.
Company F, G, H, I, and K.....	July 17, 1899	Do.	Company G.....	Sep. 22, 1900	Sep. 18, 1902
Company L.....	July 20, 1899	Do.	Company H.....	June 20, 1899	Aug. 27, 1902
Company M.....	July 17, 1899	Do.	Company I, K, L, and M.....	June 27, 1899	Do.
TWENTIETH INFANTRY			TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY		
Headquarters.....	Jan. 21, 1899	Mar. 23, 1902	Headquarters.....	July 8, 1901	Aug. 18, 1903
Company A and B.....	do	Do.	Company A, B, C, and D.....	Feb. 16, 1901	Do.
Company C.....	do	Mar. 31, 1902	Company E.....	⁽¹⁾	Aug. 19, 1903
Company D.....	do	Mar. 23, 1902	Company F.....	July 4, 1901	Do.
Company E, F, G, and H.....	do	Apr. 9, 1902	Company G.....	⁽¹⁾	Sep. 2, 1903
Company I, K, L, and M.....	do	Mar. 23, 1902	Company H.....	⁽¹⁾	Aug. 28, 1903
TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY			Company I, K, and L.....	Feb. 16, 1901	Sep. 4, 1903
Headquarters.....	Apr. 10, 1899	June 16, 1902	Company M.....	do	Aug. 26, 1903
Company A.....	do	June 15, 1902			
Company B and C.....	do	June 16, 1902	TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY		
Company D.....	do	June 26, 1902	Headquarters.....	Dec. 7, 1901	Feb. 24, 1904
Company E, F, G, and H.....	do	June 16, 1902	Company A, B, C, and D.....	Dec. 8, 1901	Do.
Company I, K, L, and M.....	do	June 18, 1902	Company E, F, G, and H.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Do.
			Company I, K, L, and M.....	Dec. 4, 1901	Do.

⁴ Company H, Dec. 4, 1901.¹ Organized in Philippine Islands, July 1, 1901.

Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—	Organization	Left United States—	Arrived in United States—
TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY			TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY-CON.		
Headquarters.....	Nov. 12, 1901	Jan. 14, 1904	Company I.....	Feb. 20, 1901	May 23, 1904
Company A, B, C, and D.....	do.....	Do.	Company K.....	do.....	May 31, 1904
Company E.....	Nov. 13, 1901	Do.	Company L.....	do.....	May 25, 1904
Company F and G.....	Nov. 14, 1901	Do.	Company M.....	do.....	May 31, 1904
Company H.....	Nov. 15, 1901	Jan. 15, 1904	THIRTIETH INFANTRY		
Company I, K, L, and M.....	Nov. 12, 1901	Do.	Headquarters.....	(⁹)	Dec. 27, 1903
TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY			Company A, B, C, and D.....	Apr. 16, 1901	Do.
Headquarters.....	Feb. 20, 1901	May 25, 1904	Company E and F.....	Mar. 15, 1901	Do.
Company A, B, C, and D.....	Feb. 22, 1901	May 23, 1904	Company G and H.....	do.....	Dec. 26, 1903
Company E, F, G, and H.....	Feb. 20, 1901	May 25, 1904	Company I.....	(⁹)	Dec. 28, 1903
			Company K and L.....	(⁹)	Do.
			Company M.....	(⁹)	Do.

⁶ Organized in Philippine Islands, June 3, 1901.

⁷ Organized in Philippine Islands, July 22, 1901.

⁸ Organized in Philippine Islands, Aug. 19, 1901.

⁹ Organized in Philippine Islands, July 28, 1901.

40. Regular Army regiments engaged in the Boxer Rebellion, in China, May 1900 to May 1901.

Organization	Left	Date	Remarks
Sixth Cavalry: Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M.	San Francisco, Calif....	July 1, 1900	Remained in the Philippines after May 1901.
Third Artillery: Batteries A, D, I, and O.	do.....	July 29, 1900	Do.
Fifth Artillery: Battery F (became 10th Battery Field Artillery in February 1901).	Philippine Islands.....	July 15, 1900	Do.
Ninth Infantry: Entire regiment.....	do.....	June 27, 1900	Headquarters and all companies except B, remained in Philippine Islands after May 1901. Company B remained in China as United States legation guard at Peking.
Fourteenth Infantry: Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M.	do.....	July 15, 1900	Remained in the Philippines after May 1901.
Fifteenth Infantry: Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, and D.	San Francisco, Calif....	July 17, 1900	Do.

In addition to the troops mentioned above several detachments were sent to China, but the exact dates they left their stations and returned thereto are not shown.

WARS, MILITARY OCCUPATIONS, AND EXPEDITIONS ENGAGED IN BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS SINCE 1832, AS FURNISHED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

41. As it is manifestly impracticable to secure from the Navy Department a complete and exact list of all minor landings and engagements on foreign soil, any individual application for hospitalization concerning which the Veterans' Administration is in doubt should be referred to that Department for research.

1832, February 7: For making a murderous attack on American merchantmen, the 44-gun frigate *Polomac* landed a large force of men in Sumatra and attacked the town of Qualla Battoo, killing a large number of the natives and destroying their forts.

1838, December 20: Qualla Battoo again bombarded, for repetition of outrages; this time by the corvet *John Adams*.

1840, July 12: U. S. S. *Vincennes* and *Peacock* landed sailors and marines on Feejee Island, Subig Bay. Later in month Lieutenant Underwood landed party from *Flying Fish* at Malolo of Feejee group—two officers killed. Landing party from squadron under command of Lieutenant Commander Ringgold consisting of 70 officers and men to avenge death of Lieutenant Underwood and Midshipman Henry.

1841, June: At Drummond Island, Lieutenant Commander Hudson landed 80 sailors and marines from U. S. S. *Peacock* to avenge the murder of one of the crew.

1846, April 24: War between United States and Mexico declared. May 30, 1848, peace made.

1846, May 8: Five hundred sailors and marines landed from U. S. S. *Raritan* and *Potomac* at Brazas, Santiago, to protect our depot at Point Isabel.

1846, May 18: Two hundred sailors and marines from *Cumberland* and *Potomac* landed at Barita on the Rio Grande.

1855, August 4: U. S. S. *Powhatan* and English sloop *Rattler* in action against fleet of piratical junks.

1856, January 26: Indian War, Seattle, Wash. -*Decatur* involved.

1856, November 20 (November 16, China): Because the Chinese forts wantonly fired on the *Portsmouth* while protecting American lives and property at Canton, a large force of sailors and marines was landed and, after a two days' fight the Chinese were defeated. The following vessels were involved: *Portsmouth*, *San Jacinto*, *Levant*, until November 22, 1856.

1858, January: Detachment of marines at Montevideo for protection of foreign residents.

1858, October 6: Forty sailors and marines landed at Waya, Feejee Islands, to avenge murder of two American citizens.

1859, June 25: China. Captain Tatnall made his famous dash to the assistance of the British and French who were sorely pressed in their attack on the Peiho forts, North China.

1859, August: U. S. S. *Mississippi* landed portion of crew in Shanghai for protection of American interests.

1859, October 17: (Harpers Ferry); John Brown's raid. Lieutenant Colonel Lee arrived with a company of marines.

1860, March 3: Fifty sailors and marines from U. S. S. *Marion* landed at Kiscinbo, Africa, to protect American interests; reembarked next day.

1860, September 27: Sailors and marines landed from U. S. S. *St. Mary* at Panama to protect American interests.

1861, April 15-1865, April 9: Civil War. (All persons enlisted in the Navy during any of this period.)

1867, January: (For treatment of crew of the American trading schooner *General Sherman*, by Corcans, September 1866.)

1868: *Wachusett*, January 1867; *Shenandoah*, April 1868; *Colorado*, *Benicia*, *Monocacy*, and *Palos*. Six hundred and sixty-four men landed on June 11, 1871.

1868, February 7: Fifty seamen and marines landed at Montevideo; withdrawn same day and landed again on the 19th to remain until the 26th.

1868, February 8: Joint landing from naval forces in Asiatic made at Nagasaki for protection of American interests during civil war in Japan.

1868, February 7-19: Fifty sailors and marines landed at Montevideo to protect American interests.

1867, April: Island of Formosa. *Ashulot*, *Hartford*, and *Wyoming* landed and drove the savages into the interior and burned their huts June 13, 1867. (For destroying crew of *Ashulot*).

1868, November 24: Naval forces landed at Hiago, Japan, to protect American residents. United States minister ordered out and accompanied the attack on Japanese. Commander J. B. Creighton, commanding naval forces.

1870, June 17: A boat expedition from the *Mohican* cut out the piratical steamer *Forward*, formerly a British gunboat, which had been operating on the coast of Mexico, and burned *Forward* under gallant fire.

1871: Carried the fort by a storm. Sailed away on July 3, 1871.

1873, May 7: Two hundred officers and men landed at Panama.

1873, September 24: Three hundred and ninety officers and men landed at Panama.

1874, February 13: One hundred and fifty men landed from *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth* at Honolulu.

1885, April 11: Revolution in Panama. *Tennessee*.

1885, April 15: Commander McCalla with a force of sailors and marines took possession of the Isthmus to protect American interests. Panama was occupied

1889, March 15: Harbor of Apia, Samoa. To protect American interests during German efforts to interfere in the affairs of the natives. *Trenton*, *Vandalla*, and *Nispic* involved.

1891, October 16: *Baltimore's* sailors attacked at Valparaiso, Chile. *Boston* and *Yorktown* demanded reparation, which was finally granted.

1891, May: U. S. S. *Kearsarge* landed.

1893, January 16: U. S. S. *Boston* lands party at Honolulu.

1894: Marines on Navassa Islands.

1894, July 24: U. S. S. *Baltimore* landed forces at Seoul.

1895, December 4: U. S. S. *Baltimore* lands force of 45 men at Chefoo, China.

1895, March 8: Sailors and marines numbering 60, landed from U. S. S. *Atlanta* at Boca del Toro to protect consulate. Reembarking the 9th.

1898, May 3: Marine company from U. S. S. *Baltimore* was landed at Cavite, P. I., to take charge of Spanish navy yard. Marines from *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Boston*, *Raleigh*, *Concord*, and *Petrel* garrisoned navy yard and station at Cavite until May 1899.

1899, April 1: Sixty officers and men landed from U. S. S. *Philadelphia* at Vailele, Samoa.

1916 to 1924, September 17: Dominican Republic occupied by marines from May 5, 1916, to September 17, 1924.

1921, August 30: Expedition to Panama on the occasion of the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Panama. A battalion of marines sailed to Balboa, C. Z., arriving August 30, 1921, on the *Pennsylvania*. (Marine and naval officers and marines and enlisted men—Secretary of Navy report, 1922.)

1924, January 20: One officer and 75 men from Cavite on destroyers in Hong Kong and Canton.

1924, February 28: U. S. S. *Denver* landed the American consular guard at La Ceiba, Honduras.

1924, February 29: U. S. S. *Denver* landed 35 additional men at La Ceiba, guarding the neutral area. Picked up by *Billingsley* March 4, 1924, and proceeded with the landing force to Puerto Cortez. (Contest over the presidency.)

1924, March 4: *Billingsley* landed at Tela, Honduras, 3 officers and 46 men to protect lives and property there. Probably *Billingsley* sent a landing force ashore to establish neutral zone and enforce it.

1924, March 6: One officer and 40 men left Guantanamo Bay for Puerto Cortez. Landing force of *Denver* withdrawn March 6, 1924. Landing force withdrawn March 14, 1924.

1924, March 17: Landing force from *Milwaukee* landed 9 officers and 167 men at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 19.

1924, January 13 to February 15: "Colorum" rebellion against authority of the Governor General of the Philippines. Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet landed a force of marines on the *Sacramento* and drove the insurrectionists from the town. Controversy between Moros and local Philippine officials. Thirty-eighth destroyer division November 28, to December 8, 1924. (1924 or 1925) Bombing operations in Mindanao near Lake Lanao, to assist in quelling Moro uprising.

1924, August to 1925, February: Assisted in protecting American lives and property at ports in China during the various wars between rival Chinese factions extending from the latter part of August to early February.

1924, August: During the latter part of August war broke out around Shanghai for the control of that city. The normal routine of the Asiatic Fleet, with the exception of a few destroyers of the Forty-fifth Division and two mine layers who assisted in the "Round the world flight" was almost continuously interrupted by the various wars in China between rival Chinese factions. The following vessels arrived in Shanghai to take command of the American naval forces: *Isabel*; 3 destroyers of the Thirty-eighth Division, on August 30; 3 more of the Thirty-eighth Division and 3 of the Forty-fifth Division on September 2. The remaining destroyers of the destroyer squadron and the mine detachment, except those under repairs at Cavite, were distributed at ports up the Yangtze River, at Tsingtao, and Chefoo. *Huron*, Shanghai September 12; *Black Hawk*, September 29; *Asheville*, October 1. Landing forces were ashore in Shanghai from some of the destroyers, the *Huron*, *Asheville*, and 100 extra marines sent from Cavite. Landing forces all withdrawn on October 23 and 24. After landing forces were withdrawn from Shanghai, the *Huron* sailed for Taku Bar and transferred her marine detachment of 75 men plus 50 additional marines to Peking. Others came on 2 destroyers to Tangku on October 31; the *Asheville* arrived at Tientsin on November 1. One destroyer arrived at Tangku November 4 and transferred 50 marines to Peking. Other vessels: 2 destroyers at Tangku; *Huron* and 2 mine layers,

2 destroyers at Chefoo; several destroyers and *Sacramento* at Tsingtao, the *Asheville* at Tientsin; the *Black Hawk* at Shanghai. Conditions quieted down the latter part of November.

1924, August 29: Marine detachment of *Huron* embarked on three destroyers for Shanghai and formed part of landing force on shore organized from other United States vessels present. Withdrawn October 23.

1924, September 23: A provisional company of 2 officers and 100 enlisted men was organized at Cavite and landed at Shanghai.

1924, September 10: Consulate guard of 3 officers and 108 enlisted men landed at La Ceiba with orders to proceed to Masapan and guard American consulate. Masapan declared a neutral zone and denied the combatants entrance thereto. Withdrawn September 15. U. S. S. *Rochester*.

1924, October 23: Marine detachment of *Huron* and one platoon of provisional company from Cavite landed at Taku Bar and transferred to Peking.

1924, October 31: Remaining platoon of Cavite provisional company embarked and subsequently landed at Tientsin.

1924, November 10: One officer and 73 enlisted men joined *Huron* then at Chefoo and new marine detachment was organized.

1925, January 3: *Sacramento* reinforced by Thirty-eighth Destroyer Division later, and Yangtze patrol, sent landing forces ashore at different times. February 9, withdrawn.

1925, January 17: Another provisional company was organized at Cavite consisting of 2 officers and 105 enlisted, embarked on 3 destroyers and submarine landed at Shanghai.

1925, January 21: Thirty-five enlisted men embarked on a destroyer at Cavite, and submarine landed at Shanghai to augment forces already there.

1925, February 12: Marine provisional units were withdrawn from Tientsin and Shanghai to ships and returned to Olongapo. (Disbanded.)

1925, March-April: *Sacramento* or *Asheville* at Foochow practically all the time in connection with a student boycott.

1925, April (latter part): Landing force from *Denver* landed at La Ceiba.

1925, May 30: Trouble broke out again at Shanghai. Three ships of Forty-third Division retained at Shanghai; *Hart* and *Stewart* sent on the 3d of June with marines from the *Huron*, followed the next day by the remaining destroyers of the Forty-third Division. *Sacramento* June 3; *Jason* with 125 marines that were landed. Thirty-ninth Division sent to Shanghai June 19.

1925, June: Assisted in protecting American lives and property at various ports in China during the antiforeign strikes and boycott in the month of June.

1925, June 3: *Huron* detachment of marines embarked on 2 destroyers and landed at Shanghai as part of the United States naval landing force from vessels present. A provisional company of 3 officers and 125 enlisted organized at Cavite and submarine landed at Shanghai, forming part of United States naval landing force on shore.

1925, June 17: One hundred and eighty enlisted embarked on the United States Army transport *Thomas* at San Francisco as replacements to keep station over authorized strength during present emergency.

1925, June 27: A provisional company of 3 officers and 100 enlisted organized at Guam for further transfer to Cavite via United States Army transport *Thomas*.

1925, September: Outbreak in Nicaragua; *Denver* ordered to Corinto, *Tulsa* to Bluefields and other east coast ports during September.

REPORT OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF ASIATIC FLEET OCT. 4, 1925, TO JUNE 30, 1926

Date of arrival	Date of departure	Name of vessel	Place	Remarks
May 7, 1926	-----	<i>Huron, General Alava, Villanotos, Penguin, Elcano, Monocacy, Isabel, Pegeon, Palos.</i>	Woosung----	Outbreak in China over possession of Chung King.
Spring, 1926--	-----	Thirty-ninth Destroyer Division.	-----	Emergency patrol duty on account of civil wars in China.
Oct. 30, 1925	June 10, 1926	<i>Asheville</i> (marines)-----	-----	2 officers and 75 men, landed with United States Army forces in China.

REPORT OF COMMANDER SPECIAL SERVICE AUG. 11, 1926

Date of arrival	Date of departure	Name of vessel	Place	Remarks
May 7, 1926	June 6, 1926	<i>Cleveland</i> (marines)....	-----	Landed a landing force consisting of 216 officers and men at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Landing force of 150 marines was landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Landing force of U. S. S. <i>Denver</i> relieved that of <i>Rochester</i> .
June 17, 1926	-----	<i>Tulsa</i> (marines).....	-----	
Aug. 27, 1926	Oct. 27, 1925	<i>Galveston</i>	-----	
Oct. 10, 1926	-----	<i>Denver</i> (bluejackets and marines).	-----	
Dec. 1, 1926	-----	do.....	-----	173 officers and men landed at Puerto Cabezas and established a neutral zone in that place for the purpose of protecting American and foreign lives and property.
Dec. 23, 1926	-----	<i>Cleveland</i> and <i>Denver</i> (bluejackets and marines).	-----	
Do.....	-----	<i>Rochester</i> (bluejackets and marines).	-----	158 officers and marines from <i>Rochester</i> landed at Cabezas and established a neutral zone.
1926.....	-----	<i>Denver</i> , <i>Tulsa</i> , and <i>Cleveland</i> .	Nicaragua...	Political upheaval in Nicaragua.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1926

August, September, October, 1926.	-----	<i>Tulsa</i> , <i>Rochester</i> , <i>Galveston</i> , <i>Denver</i> , and 2 destroyers.	-----	Revolutionary outbreak in Nicaragua in August. Naval vessels and marines required. First brigade of the Marina Corps continued to remain in Haiti and maintain complete order and tranquillity throughout Haiti. All units are now in Port au Prince or Cape Haitien.
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VESSELS PARTICIPATING IN THE SPANISH, CHINA, NICARAGUAN, HAITIAN, PHILIPPINE, AND DOMINICAN CAMPAIGNS, AND CUBAN PACIFICATION, SINCE THE YEAR 1897, AS FURNISHED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

42. List of vessels participating in the various campaigns.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN

Name	from—	To—	Name	From—	To—
Aharenda.....	June 7, 1898	June 26, 1898	Ericsson.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Accomac.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Fern.....	do.....	Do.
Alexander.....	June 19, 1898	June 30, 1898	Fish Hawk.....	July 24, 1898	Do.
Amphitrite.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Foote.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Annapolis.....	Apr. 25, 1898	Do.	Frolic.....	July 31, 1898	Do.
Apache.....	Aug. 4, 1898	Do.	Gloucester.....	June 3, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Armeria.....	June 4, 1898	June 23, 1898	Gwin.....	July 8, 1898	Do.
Do.....	July 26, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Hamilton.....	May 1, 1898	Do.
Badger.....	July 1, 1898	Do.	Hannibal.....	June 25, 1898	July 13, 1898
Baltimore.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Do.....	July 30, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Baneroff.....	May 9, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Harvard.....	May 11, 1898	June 2, 1898
Brooklyn.....	May 18, 1898	Do.	Do.....	July 1, 1898	July 10, 1898
Boston.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Hawk.....	Apr. 23, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Brutus.....	July 23, 1898	Do.	Hector.....	June 30, 1898	July 24, 1898
Buccaneer.....	Aug. 6, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Helena.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Caesar.....	June 6, 1898	July 7, 1898	Hist.....	June 25, 1898	Do.
Calumet.....	July 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Hornet.....	Apr. 23, 1898	Do.
Castine.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.	Hudson.....	May 5, 1898	Aug. 6, 1898
Celtic.....	June 18, 1898	July 30, 1898	Indiana.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Charleston.....	June 20, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Iowa.....	do.....	Do.
Cheyenne.....	Aug. 3, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Justin.....	June 2, 1898	July 2, 1898
Cincinnati.....	Apr. 21, 1898	May 30, 1898	Lancaster.....	May 31, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Do.....	July 15, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Lebanon.....	May 28, 1898	Do.
City of Peking.....	June 20, 1898	July 30, 1898	Leonidas.....	June 11, 1898	July 8, 1898
Columbia.....	June 30, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.....	July 30, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Concord.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Leyden.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Cushing.....	do.....	Aug. 12, 1898	Machias.....	do.....	Do.
Detroit.....	do.....	Do.	Manning.....	May 7, 1898	Do.
Dixie.....	June 18, 1898	Do.	Mangrove.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Dolphin.....	Apr. 21, 1898	June 29, 1898	Maple.....	May 15, 1898	Do.
Dorothea.....	June 30, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Marblehead.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Dupont.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 3, 1898	Marietta.....	June 4, 1898	Do.
Eagle.....	Apr. 23, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Massachusetts.....	May 18, 1898	Do.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN—Continued

Name	from—	To—	Name	From—	To—
Massasolt.....	July 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Solace.....	June 13, 1898	July 12, 1898
Mayflower.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.	Do.....	Aug. 6, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
McCulloch.....	do.	Aug. 16, 1898	Southery.....	July 3, 1898	July 30, 1898
McKee.....	July 25, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Sterling.....	May 19, 1898	June 27, 1898
McLane.....	do.	Do.	Stranger.....	July 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Merliniae.....	May 4, 1898	June 4, 1898	St. Louis.....	May 10, 1898	May 23, 1898
Malintonomoh.....	May 5, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.....	June 2, 1898	July 5, 1898
Minneapolis.....	May 17, 1898	June 6, 1898	Do.....	July 31, 1898	Aug. 10, 1898
Monadnock.....	Aug. 3, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	St. Paul.....	May 17, 1898	May 29, 1898
Monterey.....	July 23, 1898	Do.	Do.....	June 12, 1898	June 28, 1898
Montgomery.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.....	July 10, 1898	July 18, 1898
Morrill.....	May 1, 1898	Do.	Do.....	Aug. 1, 1898	Aug. 11, 1898
Morris.....	July 12, 1898	Do.	Supply.....	May 14, 1898	June 11, 1898
Nanshan.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Do.....	July 27, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Nashville.....	do.	Aug. 12, 1898	Suwanee.....	May 14, 1898	Do.
Nero.....	Aug. 3, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Sylvia.....	Aug. 2, 1898	Do.
New Orleans.....	May 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Tacoma.....	July 31, 1898	Aug. 4, 1898
Newark.....	June 25, 1898	Do.	Tecumseh.....	Apr. 23, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Newport.....	Apr. 21, 1898	July 14, 1898	Terror.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Do.....	July 31, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Texas.....	May 18, 1898	Do.
New York.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.	Talbot.....	July 10, 1898	Do.
Niagara.....	May 3, 1898	May 21, 1898	Topeka.....	July 5, 1898	Do.
Do.....	June 10, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Uncas.....	Apr. 29, 1898	Do.
Olympia.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Vesuvius.....	May 13, 1898	Do.
Onelda.....	June 2, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Vlekshurg.....	May 1, 1898	Do.
Oregon.....	May 26, 1898	Do.	Viking.....	July 21, 1898	Do.
Osceola.....	Apr. 27, 1898	Do.	Viven.....	May 11, 1898	Do.
Panther.....	Apr. 29, 1898	Do.	Vulean.....	July 1, 1898	Do.
Passaic.....	June 14, 1898	June 23, 1898	Wahan.....	Aug. 3, 1898	Do.
Peoria.....	June 21, 1898	Do.	Wasp.....	May 1, 1898	Do.
Petrel.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898	Windom.....	May 4, 1898	Do.
Piscataqua.....	July 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Wilmington.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Pompey.....	June 6, 1898	Do.	Winslow.....	do.	Do.
Porter.....	Apr. 21, 1898	July 14, 1898	Wompatuck.....	Apr. 28, 1898	Do.
Prairie.....	July 1, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Woodbury.....	May 8, 1898	Do.
Princeton.....	July 27, 1898	Do.	Yale.....	May 6, 1898	May 29, 1898
Potomac.....	July 16, 1898	Aug. 6, 1898	Do.....	June 27, 1898	July 26, 1898
Puritan.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.	Yankee.....	June 3, 1898	July 3, 1898
Raleigh.....	do.	Aug. 16, 1898	Do.....	July 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898
Resolute.....	June 4, 1898	July 8, 1898	Yankton.....	June 25, 1898	Do.
Do.....	July 24, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	Yosemite.....	June 2, 1898	July 18, 1898
Rodgers.....	May 9, 1898	Do.	Zafiro.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898
San Francisco.....	July 1, 1898	Do.	Officers and men on duty at Key West, Fla.: (See report).....	do.	Aug. 12, 1898
Saturn.....	May 31, 1898	May 31, 1898	Officers and men on duty at Cavite, P. I.: (See report).....	May 1, 1898	Aug. 16, 1898
Do.....	July 28, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898			
Scindia.....	June 12, 1898	June 26, 1898			
Scorpion.....	May 18, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898			
Siren.....	July 25, 1898	Do.			
Solace.....	May 11, 1898	June 1, 1898			

CHINA CAMPAIGN

Brooklyn.....	July 7, 1900	Oct. 12, 1900	Newark.....	May 27, 1900	July 22, 1900
Buffalo.....	Aug. 3, 1900	Aug. 6, 1900	Solace.....	June 18, 1900	July 29, 1900
Iris.....	June 29, 1900	July 24, 1900	Wheeling.....	Apr. 5, 1900	May 1, 1900
Monocacy.....	June 14, 1900	May 27, 1901	Yorktown.....	June 15, 1900	Sept. 10, 1900
Nashville.....	June 18, 1900	Sept. 7, 1900	Zafiro.....	July 10, 1900	Oct. 11, 1900
New Orleans.....	Sept. 14, 1900	May 27, 1901			

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

Name	From—	To—	Name	From—	To—
Albany.....	Nov. 22, 1900	Dec. 26, 1900	Bennington.....	Feb. 22, 1899	July 5, 1899
Do.....	Feb. 20, 1901	July 3, 1901	Do.....	July 15, 1899	Apr. 2, 1900
Albay.....	May 21, 1899	Mar. 5, 1900	Do.....	May 27, 1900	Jan. 3, 1901
Do.....	Sept. 12, 1900	Oct. 6, 1900	Buffalo.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Mar. 23, 1899
Do.....	Nov. 19, 1901	July 4, 1902	Do.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1900
Do.....	Sept. 17, 1902	Nov. 20, 1902	Do.....	Feb. 20, 1901	Mar. 8, 1901
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1903	June 30, 1903	Do.....	Mar. 25, 1901	Apr. 4, 1901
Annapolis.....	Apr. 24, 1900	Aug. 1, 1903	Brooklyn.....	Dec. 16, 1899	Mar. 28, 1900
Do.....	Feb. 10, 1903	Feb. 20, 1903	Do.....	May 28, 1900	June 26, 1900
Do.....	Mar. 22, 1903	Apr. 11, 1903	Do.....	Nov. 3, 1900	Jan. 31, 1901
Arayat.....	Aug. 10, 1900	July 4, 1902	Do.....	Feb. 27, 1901	Apr. 10, 1901
Arethusa.....	Dec. 5, 1900	Do.	Do.....	Aug. 7, 1901	Sept. 26, 1901
Basco.....	June 2, 1899	Do.	Do.....	Feb. 13, 1902	Feb. 28, 1902
Baltimore.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Apr. 5, 1900	Boston.....	Feb. 4, 1899	June 8, 1899
Barry.....	May 6, 1905	May 11, 1905	Calamianes.....	Aug. 4, 1899	Mar. 1, 1900

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN—Continued

Name	From—	To—	Name	From—	To—
Calamianes.....	Apr. 23, 1900	Aug. 10, 1900	Newark.....	Dec. 22, 1900	Mar. 2, 1901
Do.....	Oct. 6, 1900	June 6, 1901	New Orleans.....	Dec. 21, 1899	Feb. 19, 1900
Do.....	Jan. 27, 1902	July 4, 1902	Do.....	May 22, 1900	Aug. 15, 1900
Callao.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Feb. 21, 1901	New York.....	May 20, 1901	June 25, 1901
Castine.....	Apr. 21, 1899	Jan. 18, 1900	Do.....	Aug. 27, 1901	Mar. 13, 1902
Do.....	Sept. 19, 1900	June 23, 1901	Nashville.....	Dec. 31, 1899	June 8, 1900
Celtic.....	Mar. 30, 1899	May 20, 1899	Do.....	Feb. 2, 1901	June 22, 1901
Do.....	Sept. 9, 1899	Nov. 22, 1899	Olympia.....	Feb. 4, 1899	May 20, 1899
Do.....	Feb. 22, 1900	May 8, 1900	Oregon.....	Mar. 18, 1899	Oct. 7, 1899
Do.....	July 19, 1900	Dec. 10, 1900	Do.....	Nov. 8, 1899	Feb. 13, 1900
Do.....	Apr. 3, 1901	June 4, 1901	Pampanga.....	June 8, 1899	Sept. 29, 1900
Do.....	Sept. 1, 1901	Oct. 5, 1901	Do.....	Dec. 15, 1900	June 18, 1902
Do.....	Jan. 11, 1902	Feb. 18, 1902	Do.....	Mar. 2, 1900	Mar. 10, 1900
Do.....	June 18, 1902	July 4, 1902	Do.....	Mar. 11, 1904	Apr. 12, 1904
Charleston.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Nov. 2, 1899	Do.....	May 4, 1904	May 11, 1904
Chauncey.....	May 6, 1905	May 11, 1905	Do.....	May 30, 1904	July 9, 1904
Concord.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Mar. 17, 1900	Do.....	July 30, 1904	Dec. 2, 1904
Do.....	May 27, 1900	Feb. 18, 1901	Do.....	June 16, 1905	Sept. 15, 1905
Culgoa.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900	Panay.....	June 2, 1899	July 4, 1902
Do.....	Apr. 22, 1900	June 16, 1900	Paragua.....	Nov. 22, 1899	Do.....
Do.....	Nov. 1, 1900	Feb. 9, 1901	Do.....	Nov. 2, 1904	Nov. 29, 1904
Do.....	May 20, 1901	July 23, 1901	Do.....	Apr. 15, 1905	Apr. 2, 1905
Don Juan de Austria.....	Nov. 28, 1900	July 25, 1901	Do.....	Apr. 23, 1905	May 30, 1905
Do.....	Sept. 3, 1901	May 22, 1902	Petrel.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Aug. 17, 1899
Do.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Aug. 16, 1902	Do.....	Jan. 13, 1900	June 12, 1901
Do.....	Feb. 8, 1903	Apr. 12, 1903	Piscataqua.....	Apr. 24, 1901	July 4, 1902
Frolic.....	Apr. 24, 1901	July 4, 1902	Princeton.....	Apr. 16, 1899	Aug. 8, 1899
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1903	July 15, 1903	Do.....	Oct. 15, 1899	June 28, 1900
Do.....	Oct. 9, 1905	Nov. 12, 1905	Do.....	Dec. 4, 1900	Oct. 28, 1901
Gardoqui.....	June 2, 1899	Apr. 23, 1900	Do.....	Dec. 31, 1901	July 20, 1902
Do.....	Sept. 26, 1900	Oct. 3, 1900	Do.....	Feb. 9, 1903	Apr. 5, 1903
Do.....	Nov. 30, 1900	Feb. 15, 1902	Qulros.....	Mar. 14, 1900	Aug. 2, 1902
Do.....	Oct. 1, 1904	Dec. 31, 1904	Do.....	Aug. 31, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902
Glacier.....	July 15, 1899	Aug. 4, 1899	Do.....	Jan. 30, 1903	May 3, 1903
Do.....	Sept. 4, 1899	Mar. 2, 1900	Do.....	June 29, 1903	July 15, 1903
Do.....	May 27, 1900	Aug. 12, 1900	Rainbow.....	Apr. 3, 1902	July 4, 1902
Do.....	Jan. 6, 1901	Apr. 16, 1901	Do.....	Nov. 28, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904
Do.....	July 12, 1901	Aug. 12, 1901	Samar.....	May 26, 1899	Oct. 10, 1901
Do.....	Nov. 7, 1901	Dec. 2, 1901	Do.....	June 19, 1902	Nov. 29, 1902
Do.....	Mar. 30, 1902	May 8, 1902	Do.....	Jan. 31, 1903	Feb. 8, 1904
General Alava.....	Mar. 9, 1900	July 4, 1902	Do.....	Mar. 22, 1904	Aug. 5, 1904
Helena.....	Feb. 19, 1899	Oct. 9, 1900	Solace.....	Dec. 11, 1900	Dec. 22, 1900
Isla de Cuba.....	May 19, 1900	Mar. 11, 1902	Do.....	Jan. 15, 1901	Jan. 24, 1901
Do.....	June 23, 1902	July 4, 1902	Do.....	May 27, 1901	June 12, 1901
Do.....	July 21, 1902	Aug. 3, 1902	Do.....	July 19, 1901	July 28, 1901
Do.....	Sept. 2, 1902	Oct. 17, 1902	Do.....	Dec. 20, 1901	Dec. 31, 1901
Do.....	Apr. 21, 1903	May 9, 1903	Do.....	Jan. 18, 1902	Jan. 25, 1902
Do.....	June 20, 1903	July 15, 1903	Urdaneta.....	June 22, 1899	Sept. 17, 1900
Isla de Luzon.....	Mar. 31, 1900	Jan. 12, 1901	Do.....	May 12, 1900	Sept. 26, 1900
Do.....	May 25, 1901	July 4, 1902	Do.....	Oct. 3, 1900	July 4, 1902
Iris.....	Mar. 18, 1899	Nov. 16, 1899	Vleksburg.....	Feb. 2, 1901	Nov. 13, 1901
Do.....	Dec. 14, 1899	Jan. 16, 1900	Do.....	June 2, 1902	July 4, 1902
Do.....	May 31, 1900	June 21, 1900	Villalobos.....	Mar. 5, 1900	Do.....
Iris.....	Aug. 1, 1900	Apr. 27, 1901	Wilmington.....	Jan. 20, 1901	May 10, 1901
Do.....	July 18, 1901	July 4, 1902	Wompatuck.....	Apr. 24, 1901	July 4, 1902
Kentucky.....	Feb. 3, 1901	Feb. 9, 1901	Wheeling.....	Apr. 14, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Do.....	Apr. 9, 1901	May 29, 1901	Do.....	Mar. 10, 1900	Mar. 21, 1900
Do.....	June 28, 1901	Aug. 28, 1901	Yorktown.....	Feb. 23, 1899	July 12, 1899
Do.....	Mar. 10, 1902	Apr. 8, 1902	Do.....	Aug. 3, 1899	Apr. 9, 1900
Leyte.....	Mar. 19, 1900	Sept. 12, 1900	Do.....	Sept. 17, 1900	May 23, 1901
Do.....	Sept. 29, 1900	Jan. 27, 1902	Do.....	Sept. 11, 1901	Sept. 28, 1901
Manila.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Apr. 15, 1902	Do.....	Nov. 17, 1901	Apr. 15, 1902
Manileno.....	May 26, 1899	Oct. 31, 1900	Yosemite.....	July 18, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899
Marietta.....	Jan. 3, 1900	Sept. 22, 1900	Do.....	June 14, 1900	June 30, 1900
Do.....	Nov. 30, 1900	June 3, 1901	Do.....	Aug. 7, 1900	Aug. 12, 1900
Mariveles.....	June 17, 1899	Mar. 14, 1900	Zafiro.....	Feb. 4, 1899	June 10, 1899
Do.....	Aug. 16, 1900	Aug. 22, 1900	Do.....	July 6, 1899	Aug. 4, 1899
Do.....	May 1, 1901	July 4, 1902	Do.....	Aug. 20, 1899	Oct. 13, 1899
Mindoro.....	June 11, 1899	Apr. 23, 1900	Do.....	Nov. 3, 1899	Nov. 10, 1899
Do.....	Oct. 31, 1900	Sept. 26, 1901	Do.....	Nov. 27, 1899	Mar. 21, 1900
Do.....	Aug. 31, 1904	Dec. 31, 1904	Do.....	June 3, 1900	June 21, 1900
Monadnock.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 1, 1900	Do.....	Oct. 20, 1900	Aug. 27, 1901
Do.....	Apr. 3, 1900	Oct. 27, 1900	Do.....	Oct. 11, 1901	Feb. 15, 1902
Monterey.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Apr. 6, 1900	Officers and men on duty at—		
Manshan.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1900	Cavite, P. I.....	Feb. 4, 1899	July 4, 1902
Do.....	Sept. 11, 1900	Jan. 27, 1901	Olongapo, P. I.....	do.....	Do.....
Do.....	Mar. 28, 1901	July 8, 1901	Pollok, P. I.....	do.....	June 3, 1904
Do.....	Oct. 8, 1901	Feb. 4, 1902	Isabella de Basilan, P. I.....	do.....	July 15, 1903
Newark.....	Nov. 25, 1899	Mar. 20, 1900			
Do.....	Apr. 3, 1900	Apr. 7, 1900			
Do.....	Aug. 18, 1900	Nov. 30, 1900			

DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN—MAY 5 TO DEC. 4, 1916

Name	From—	To—	Name	From—	To—
Celtie.....	July 6, 1916	-----	Memphis.....	July 24, 1916	July 25, 1916
Do.....	July 23, 1916	-----	Do.....	July 31, 1916	-----
Do.....	Aug. 18, 1916	-----	Do.....	Aug. 18, 1916	Aug. 29, 1916
Do.....	Sept. 1, 1916	Sept. 2, 1916	Maehias.....	Nov. 24, 1916	Nov. 25, 1916
Castine.....	May 5, 1916	June 27, 1916	Neptune.....	June 15, 1916	June 25, 1916
Do.....	July 15, 1916	Aug. 5, 1916	Do.....	July 2, 1916	July 3, 1916
Do.....	Aug. 17, 1916	Aug. 22, 1916	Do.....	July 9, 1916	July 11, 1916
Do.....	Aug. 26, 1916	-----	Do.....	Oct. 14, 1916	-----
Do.....	Aug. 23, 1916	Sept. 9, 1916	Olympia.....	Nov. 20, 1916	Dec. 4, 1916
Do.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Sept. 19, 1916	Potomao.....	Aug. 28, 1916	Sept. 1, 1916
Do.....	Sept. 25, 1916	Oct. 16, 1916	Do.....	Sept. 26, 1916	-----
Do.....	Oct. 12, 1916	Oct. 15, 1916	Prairie.....	May 8, 1916	May 27, 1916
Do.....	Oct. 17, 1916	Oct. 26, 1916	Do.....	Sept. 1, 1916	Sept. 16, 1916
Culgoa.....	May 16, 1916	May 28, 1916	Do.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Oct. 15, 1916
Do.....	June 7, 1916	June 9, 1916	Do.....	Oct. 16, 1916	Oct. 17, 1916
Do.....	Oct. 8, 1916	-----	Do.....	Oct. 26, 1916	Nov. 8, 1916
Do.....	Oct. 23, 1916	-----	Salem.....	Sept. 7, 1916	Sept. 8, 1916
Dixie.....	Sept. 6, 1916	Sept. 8, 1916	Do.....	Sept. 29, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916
Do.....	Sept. 16, 1916	Sept. 18, 1916	Panther.....	May 22, 1916	May 25, 1916
Hancock.....	June 18, 1916	June 19, 1916	Dolphin.....	May 12, 1916	May 22, 1916
Do.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	Hector.....	May 9, 1916	June 3, 1916
Do.....	Nov. 7, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916	Kentucky.....	June 11, 1916	June 12, 1916
Do.....	Nov. 20, 1916	Nov. 22, 1916	Solace.....	Aug. 27, 1916	-----
Memphis.....	May 27, 1916	June 6, 1916	Do.....	Sept. 1, 1916	Sept. 2, 1916
Do.....	June 7, 1916	July 16, 1916			

CUBAN PACIFICATION

Alabama.....	Feb. 11, 1907	Feb. 16, 1907	Marietta.....	Jan. 18, 1907	Jan. 21, 1907
Brooklyn.....	Oct. 7, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	Do.....	Feb. 7, 1907	Feb. 7, 1907
Celtie.....	Sept. 28, 1906	Jan. 15, 1907	Do.....	Mar. 18, 1908	Mar. 25, 1908
Cleveland.....	Sept. 21, 1906	Jan. 13, 1907	Do.....	Apr. 15, 1908	Apr. 16, 1908
Columbia.....	Oct. 20, 1906	Apr. 17, 1907	Do.....	May 27, 1908	June 9, 1908
Denver.....	Sept. 12, 1906	Oct. 2, 1906	Do.....	June 30, 1908	July 11, 1908
Des Moines.....	Sept. 15, 1906	Jan. 25, 1907	Minneapolis.....	Sept. 22, 1906	Oct. 22, 1906
Dixie.....	Sept. 12, 1906	Sept. 21, 1906	Newark.....	do	Nov. 9, 1906
Do.....	Jan. 7, 1907	Aug. 18, 1907	New Jersey.....	Sept. 21, 1906	Oct. 13, 1906
Dubuque.....	May 18, 1907	May 19, 1907	Paducah.....	Sept. 12, 1906	Apr. 1, 1909
Illinois.....	Feb. 11, 1907	Feb. 16, 1907	Prairie.....	Oct. 6, 1906	Nov. 21, 1906
Iodiana.....	Sept. 30, 1906	Oct. 8, 1906	Do.....	Jan. 29, 1907	May 16, 1907
Do.....	Feb. 11, 1907	Feb. 16, 1907	Do.....	Dec. 25, 1908	Dec. 31, 1908
Iowa.....	do	Do	Do.....	Jan. 17, 1909	Jan. 23, 1909
Kentucky.....	Sept. 30, 1906	Oct. 9, 1906	Tacoma.....	Sept. 21, 1906	Feb. 26, 1907
Louisiana.....	Sept. 21, 1906	Oct. 13, 1906	Texas.....	Oct. 9, 1906	Oct. 30, 1906
Do.....	Dec. 25, 1906	Dec. 29, 1906	Virginia.....	Sept. 21, 1906	Oct. 13, 1906
Marietta.....	Sept. 14, 1906	Oct. 6, 1906			

NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN FROM JULY 29, 1912, TO NOV. 14, 1912
 CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DENVER, TACOMA, ANNAPOLIS, CLEVELAND, GLACIER
 HAITI CAMPAIGN—FROM JULY 9, 1915, TO DEC. 6, 1915

Washington.....	July 9, 1915	Dec. 6, 1915	Sacramento.....	Sept. 9, 1915	Dec. 6, 1915
Tennessee.....	Aug. 15, 1915	Aug. 18, 1915	Culgoa.....	Sept. 6, 1915	Oct. 8, 1915
Do.....	Aug. 31, 1915	Sept. 3, 1915	Celtie.....	Oct. 28, 1915	Nov. 9, 1915
Marietta.....	do	Sept. 19, 1915	Do.....	Nov. 28, 1915	Dec. 6, 1915
Do.....	Dec. 2, 1915	Dec. 6, 1915	Eagle.....	July 6, 1915	Nov. 2, 1915
Castine.....	Aug. 4, 1915	Do	Connecticut.....	Aug. 4, 1915	Dec. 2, 1915
Prairie.....	Nov. 7, 1915	Do	Solace.....	Aug. 6, 1915	Sept. 24, 1915
Osceola.....	Aug. 8, 1915	Nov. 2, 1915	Patuxent.....	Nov. 1, 1915	Dec. 6, 1915
Nashville.....	July 9, 1915	Dec. 6, 1915			

LANDING PARTIES

U. S. S. Dixie.....	Jan. 6, 1903: Marines landed at Colon.	U. S. S. Prairie.....	June 5 to July 24, 1912: Marines near Guantanamo, Cuba.
U. S. S. Nashville.....	Nov. 5, 1903: Landing party at Colon.	U. S. S. Paducah.....	June 6 to July 24, 1912: Landing party at El Cobre, Cuba.
U. S. S. Prairie.....	Nov. 14, 1903: Marines landed at La Boca, Panama.	Do.....	June 6 to July 24, 1912: Landing party at El Cuero, Cuba.
U. S. S. Boston.....	Dec. —, 1903: Landing party at Darien.	U. S. S. Eagle.....	June 6 to July 24, 1912: Landing party at Siboney, Cuba.
U. S. S. Wyoming.....	Dec. —, 1903: Landing party at Darien.	U. S. S. Nashville.....	June 10 to July 24, 1912: Landing party at Woodford, Cuba.
U. S. S. Newport.....	Nov. 30, 1905: Landing party at Santa Barbara de Samana, D. R.		
U. S. S. Tacoma.....	Feb. 1, 1911: Landing party at San Pedro, Honduras.		

NAVAL VESSELS PARTICIPATING IN EXPEDITIONS TO CHINA AND NICARAGUA DURING THE YEAR 1928

43. Vessels that were actively engaged in the expeditions to China and Nicaragua during the year 1928, with the beginning and ending dates of the periods during which each of the vessels participated, as furnished by the Navy Department:

CHINA

Vessel	Port of arrival	Date of arrival	Port of departure	Date of departure
Pittsburgh	Hong Kong	Mar. 23	Shanghai	Nov. 26.
Sacramento	Amoy	June 5, 1927	Hong Kong	Jan. 28.
Do	Hong Kong	Feb. 18	Pagoda Anchorage	Sept. 10.
Do	do	Oct. 2	Hong Kong	Dec. 6.
Trenton	Chefoo	June 6	Chefoo	July 8.
Do	do	July 27	Shanghai	Oct. 29.
Memphis	do	June 4	Tsingtao	July 13.
Do	Tsingtao	July 25	Shanghai	Oct. 29.
Milwaukee	Shanghai	July 29	do	Do.
Isabel ¹				
Luzon ²				
Monocacy ³				
Oahu ⁴				
Palos ⁵				
Helena ⁶				
Penguin ⁷				
Mindanao ⁸				
Tutulla ⁹				
Panay ¹⁰				
Asheville	Hong Kong	July 30, 1927	Hong Kong	Mar. 6.
Do	do	Mar. 21	do	Oct. 5.
Do	do	Oct. 26 ¹¹		
Pampanga ¹²				
Guam ¹³				
Black Hawk	Hong Kong	Mar. 23	Amoy	Apr. 7.
Do	Chinwangtao	Apr. 30	Chefoo	Sept. 13.
Paul Jones	Hong Kong	Mar. 23	Woosung	Oct. 29.
Parrott	Woosung	May 29	do	Do
Edsall	Swatow	Mar. 23	Amoy	July 14.
Do	Shanghai	Sept. 29	Woosung	Oct. 29.
Macleish	Swatow	Mar. 23	Shanghai	Oct. 11.
Simpson	do	do	Woosung	Oct. 29.
Bulmer	do	do	Chefoo	June 5.
Do	Shanghai	July 27	Woosung	Oct. 29.
McCormick	Swatow	Mar. 23	Woosung	Do.
Stewart	Woosung	Mar. 10, 1927	Shanghai	Jan. 13.
Do	Foochow	Mar. 23	Alacrity Bay	Apr. 13.
Do	Shanghai	June 15	Woosung	Oct. 29.
Pope	Shanghai	May 3, 1927	Shanghai	Jan. 13.
Do	Amoy	Mar. 31	Tsingtao	June 23.
Do	Shanghai	Sept. 9	Woosung	Oct. 29.
Peary	Foochow	Mar. 23	do	Do.
Pillsbury	Shanghai	Mar. 28, 1927	Shanghai	Jan. 13.
Do	Foochow	Mar. 23	Woosung	Oct. 29.
J. D. Ford	Woosung	Nov. 30, 1927	Shanghai	Jan. 10.
Do	Foochow	Mar. 23	Hong Kong	Sept. 23.
Truxtun	Shanghai	May 16, 1927	Shanghai	Jan. 13.
Do	Chinwangtao	Apr. 29	do	Aug. 7.
Do	Shanghai	Sept. 29	Woosung	Oct. 29.
Hulbert	do	Jan. 7	Shanghai	May 23.
Do	Hong Kong	July 16	do	Oct. 29.
Noa	do	Jan. 5	do	Oct. 26.
W. B. Preston	Shanghai	Jan. 7	do	June 26.
Do	do	July 24	do	Oct. 29.
Preble	do	Feb. 5	Swatow	Feb. 26.
Do	do	Apr. 4	Shanghai	Oct. 29.
Sicard	do	Jan. 7	Amoy	July 14.
Do	do	Sept. 8	Shanghai	Oct. 29.
Fruitt	do	Jan. 7	do	Aug. 23.
Do	do	Oct. 14	do	Oct. 29.
Canopus	do	May 15	Amoy	Sept. 21.
Beaver	Hong Kong	Mar. 23	do	Sept. 20.
Pigeon ¹⁴				

¹ China during entire year.

² Commissioned at Shanghai June 1 and operated in Chinese waters remainder of year.

³ Commissioned at Shanghai Oct. 22 and operated in Chinese waters remainder of year.

⁴ Operated in Chinese waters until Oct. 15.

⁵ Commissioned at Shanghai July 10 and operated in Chinese waters remainder of year.

⁶ Commissioned at Shanghai Mar. 2 and operated in Chinese waters remainder of year.

⁷ Commissioned at Shanghai Sept. 10 and operated in Chinese waters remainder of year.

⁸ China remainder of year.

⁹ Operated in China until Nov. 9, date of decommissioning.

¹⁰ Operated in Chinese waters until Sept. 28.

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

CHINA—Continued

Vessel	Port of arrival	Date of arrival	Port of departure	Date of departure
Rizai	Hong Kong	Apr. 23	Shanghai	Oct. 30.
Hendersou	Shanghai	Feb. 16	Hong Kong	Apr. 4.
Do	do	Aug. 5	Shanghai	Oct. 3.
Chaumont	Hong Kong	Oct. 12, 1927	Hong Kong	Jan. 15.
Do	Shanghai	Apr. 15	do	July 22.
Do	Hong Kong	Nov. 14	Shanghai	Nov. 28.
Hart	do	Apr. 23	do	Oct. 29.
Finch	Chefoo	May 3	do	Dec. 12.
Bittern	Hong Kong	May 6	Chefoo	Sept. 18.
Jason	Chefoo	May 19	Hong Kong	Oct. 11.
Heron	Shanghai	June 19	Shanghai	Oct. 9.
Avocet	Chefoo	May 2	do	Oct. 16.
Pecos	Hong Kong	Oct. 9, 1927	do	Mar. 3.
Do	Chefoo	May 2	Chefoo	Sept. 18.
General Alava ¹				
S-30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	Hong Kong	Mar. 23	Amoy	Sept. 20.
S-36	Tsingtao	June 15	do	Sept. 21.
S-37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42	Shanghai	May 15	do	Do.

NICARAGUA

Rochester	Corinto	Jan. 7	Corinto	Feb. 1.
Do	do	Feb. 16	do	Mar. 15.
Do	do	Mar. 24	do	Apr. 7.
Do	do	May 28	do	May 31.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	June 27	Bluefields	June 30.
Do	Corinto	July 8	do	July 18.
Do	do	Aug. 21	do	Aug. 25.
Do	do	Sept. 22	do	Sept. 27.
Do	do	Oct. 19	do	Nov. 27.
Do	do	Dec. 31	do	Jan. 7, 1929
Cleveland	do	Mar. 24	do	Apr. 24.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Apr. 29	Puerto Cabezas	Apr. 29.
Do	Bluefields	May 15	Bluefields	June 14.
Do	do	July 11	do	July 11.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	July 23	do	July 26.
Do	Bluefields	July 31	do	Aug. 8.
Do	Corinto	Aug. 25	Corinto	Sept. 23.
Do	Bluefields	Oct. 4	Bluefields	Oct. 15.
Do	do	Oct. 20	do	Oct. 20.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Nov. 3	do	Nov. 8.
Do	do	Nov. 19	do	Nov. 20.
Denver	do	Dec. 30, 1927	do	Jan. 12.
Do	Bluefields	Jan. 21	Puerto Cabezas	Jan. 22.
Do	do	Jan. 29	do	Feb. 19.
Do	Corinto	Mar. 5	Corinto	Mar. 28.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Apr. 9	Bluefields	May 15.
Do	Corinto	June 17	Corinto	July 22.
Do	Bluefields	Aug. 8	Puerto Cabezas	Aug. 12.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Aug. 25	do	Aug. 27.
Do	Bluefields	Dec. 6	do	Dec. 20.
Galveston	Corinto	Jan. 8	Corinto	Jan. 23.
Do	Bluefields	Feb. 26	Puerto Cabezas	Mar. 31.
Do	do	Apr. 4	Bluefields	Apr. 11.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Apr. 30	Puerto Cabezas	Apr. 30.
Do	Corinto	May 15	Corinto	June 18.
Do	do	Sept. 26	do	Oct. 19.
Do	Bluefields	Nov. 2	Bluefields	Nov. 15.
Do	do	Nov. 18	Puerto Cabezas	Nov. 20.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Nov. 30	Bluefields	Dec. 3.
Tulsa	Corinto	Jan. 6	Corinto	Feb. 16.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Mar. 10	Puerto Cabezas	Mar. 10.
Do	Bluefields	June 14	do	July 2.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	July 7	Bluefields	July 11.
Do	Corinto	July 21	Corinto	July 25.
Do	do	Aug. 7	do	Aug. 21.
Do	Bluefields	Aug. 31	Puerto Cabezas	Sept. 16.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	Sept. 23	Bluefields	Oct. 4.
Do	Corinto	Nov. 18	Corinto	Dec. 9.
Ramapo	do	Mar. 25	do	Mar. 26.
Do	do	May 27	do	May 27.
Salinas	do	Jan. 26	do	Jan. 27.
Do	do	Feb. 18	do	Feb. 18.
Do	do	June 25	do	June 25.
Nitro	do	Jan. 16	do	Jan. 17.
Do	do	Jan. 22	do	Jan. 22.
Do	Puerto Cabezas	May 3	Puerto Cabezas	May 3.
Do	Corinto	May 10	Corinto	May 10.
Do	do	July 6	do	July 6.

¹ China during entire year.

NICARAGUA—Continued

Vessel	Port of arrival	Date of arrival	Port of departure	Date of departure
Nitro.....	Corinto.....	Aug. 29.....	Corinto.....	Aug. 29.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 3.....	do.....	Oct. 3.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 7.....	do.....	Nov. 7.
Sapelo.....	do.....	Jan. 18.....	do.....	Jan. 19.
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 15.....	do.....	Mar. 15.
Do.....	do.....	Apr. 6.....	do.....	Apr. 6.
Do.....	do.....	May 18.....	do.....	May 18.
Do.....	do.....	June 9.....	do.....	June 9.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 18.....	do.....	Oct. 18.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 9.....	do.....	Nov. 9.
Sirius.....	do.....	Mar. 23.....	do.....	Mar. 23.
Do.....	do.....	May 22.....	do.....	May 22.
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 22.....	do.....	Aug. 23.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 20.....	do.....	Oct. 20.
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 28.....	do.....	Dec. 29.
Bridge.....	do.....	Mar. 30.....	do.....	Mar. 30.
Do.....	Puerto Cabezas.....	May 28.....	Bluefields.....	May 29.
Do.....	Corinto.....	June 2.....	Corinto.....	June 3.
Do.....	Puerto Cabezas.....	July 1.....	Bluefields.....	July 3.
Vega.....	Corinto.....	Feb. 4.....	Corinto.....	Feb. 5.
Do.....	do.....	June 13.....	do.....	June 13.
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 24.....	do.....	Sept. 24.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 24.....	do.....	Nov. 24.
Texas.....	do.....	June 14.....	do.....	June 14.
Medusa.....	do.....	July 14.....	do.....	July 15.
Neches.....	do.....	July 19.....	do.....	July 19.
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 10.....	do.....	Aug. 10.
Marblehead.....	do.....	July 12.....	do.....	July 12.
Cincinnati.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Richmond.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Kanawha.....	do.....	Jan. 22.....	do.....	Jan. 22.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 24.....	do.....	Nov. 24.
Milwaukee.....	do.....	Jan. 15.....	do.....	Jan. 15.
Oglaia.....	do.....	Jan. 18.....	do.....	Jan. 21.
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 31.....	do.....	Apr. 2.
Trenton.....	do.....	Jan. 15.....	do.....	Jan. 15.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE (COAST GUARD) PLACED UNDER THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO COOPERATE WITH THE NAVY DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, TOGETHER WITH THE DATES OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS DIRECTING SUCH COOPERATION

44. Executive order dated March 24, 1898, included the following-named vessels: *Gresham, Windom, Hamilton, Hudson, Calumet, Woodbury, Morrill, Guthrie, Manning.*

By an arrangement between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury the *Guthrie* was not required to comply with this order. This order also included two vessels known as *Algonquin* and *Onondaga*, in course of construction at Cleveland, Ohio, but not ready to be placed in commission. They were brought around through the Canal and lakes to the Atlantic coast but before being in condition for active service the war had been brought to a close.

Executive order dated April 4, 1898: *McCulloch.*

Executive order dated April 9, 1898: "Cutters now in the North Pacific." This included: *Perry, Grant, Rush, Corwin.*

Executive order dated April 12, 1898: *McLane.*

Executive order dated April 29, 1898, effective as of April 8: *Colfax,¹ Boutwell.¹*

The above-named vessels were returned to the Treasury Department by Executive orders as follows:

Executive order dated August 15, 1898: *Perry, Grant, Rush, Corwin.*

Executive order dated August 17, 1898: *Gresham, Windom, Hamilton, Algonquin, Hudson, Calumet, Woodbury, Onondaga, Morrill, Manning, Guthrie.*

Executive order dated August 25, 1898: *McLane.*

Executive order dated October 29, 1898: *McCulloch.*

The Secretary of the Navy in transmitting the order to the *McCulloch* fixed November 2 as the date on which it should be considered as becoming effective. There were no revenue cutters (Coast Guard) placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy during the Philippine Insurrection or Boxer Rebellion.

¹ No reference is made to these vessels in subsequent Executive orders.

NAVAL FORCES MOBILIZED FOR PARTICIPATION IN PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION AND BOXER REBELLION

45. The Navy Department advised that during the Philippine Insurrection and the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion the entire Asiatic Fleet was mobilized, in the sense that all ships were prepared for active participation in whatever quarter their services would be needed.

In both instances the United States vessels were used as dispatch boats, to receive refugees, to cooperate with the Army, and to patrol the coasts in protection of American and foreign citizens.

The following vessels performed the duty prescribed above:

Boxer Rebellion.—U. S. S. *Newark*, landing party; U. S. S. *Don Juan de Austria*, stood by; U. S. S. *Monadnock*, stood by; U. S. S. *Monocacy*, landing party; U. S. S. *Nashville*, landing party; U. S. S. *Yorktown*, stood by; U. S. S. *Oregon*, landing party; U. S. S. *Wheeling*, stood by; U. S. S. *Helena*, stood by.

Philippine Insurrection.—U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, U. S. S. *Basco*, U. S. S. *Bennington*, U. S. S. *Castine*, U. S. S. *Celtic* (supply ship), U. S. S. *Concord*, U. S. S. *Helena*, U. S. S. *Culgoa* (supply ship), U. S. S. *General Alava* (dispatches), U. S. S. *Glacier* (supply ship), U. S. S. *Guardoqui*, U. S. S. *Iris* (collier), U. S. S. *Isla de Cuba*, U. S. S. *Isla de Luzon*, U. S. S. *Leyte*, U. S. S. *Manila*, U. S. S. *Charleston*, U. S. S. *Monadnock*, U. S. S. *Manila*, U. S. S. *Marietta*, U. S. S. *Mindoro* (dispatch boat), U. S. S. *Monterey*, U. S. S. *Nashville*, U. S. S. *Oregon*, U. S. S. *Pampanga*, U. S. S. *Paragua*, U. S. S. *Petrel*, U. S. S. *Princeton*, U. S. S. *Quiros*, U. S. S. *Samar*, U. S. S. *Villalobos*, U. S. S. *Olympia*.

VESSELS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN, OR WERE PREPARED FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN CONNECTION WITH, THE OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ AND THE DATES BETWEEN WHICH THESE RESPECTIVE VESSELS WERE ENGAGED

[Extracted from the Bureau of Navigation Manual, pt. A, ch. 1]

46. List of the vessels participating:

Name	From—	To—	Name	From—	To—
Albany	Apr. 22, 1914	Nov. 23, 1914	Cummings	Apr. 29, 1914	May 18, 1914
Do.	July 4, 1916	July 23, 1916	Do.	June 9, 1914	June 12, 1914
Do.	Nov. 25, 1916	Dec. 2, 1916	Cyclops	June 6, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914
Ammen	Apr. 22, 1914	May 5, 1914	Delaware	July 8, 1914	Oct. 9, 1914
Do.	May 9, 1914	May 27, 1914	Denver	July 7, 1914	July 8, 1914
Annapolis	Apr. 21, 1914	Oct. 3, 1914	Do.	Aug. 13, 1914	Aug. 24, 1914
Do.	July 4, 1916	Sept. 18, 1916	Do.	Apr. 4, 1916	June 29, 1916
Do.	Nov. 11, 1916	Nov. 15, 1916	Do.	July 15, 1916	Sept. 14, 1916
Do.	Nov. 19, 1916	Feb. 7, 1916	Do.	Dec. 16, 1916	Feb. 7, 1917
Arethusa	Apr. 30, 1914	May 2, 1914	Des Moines	May 14, 1914	June 19, 1914
Do.	June 2, 1914	June 7, 1914	Do.	July 19, 1914	Aug. 21, 1914
Arkansas	Apr. 22, 1914	Sept. 30, 1914	Do.	Aug. 27, 1914	Oct. 15, 1914
Do.	May 25, 1916	June 1, 1916	Dixie	Apr. 23, 1914	Apr. 24, 1914
Baleh	Apr. 28, 1914	May 3, 1914	Do.	May 2, 1914	May 27, 1914
Beale	Apr. 22, 1914	May 27, 1914	Do.	June 25, 1916	June 27, 1916
Birmingham	do	May 25, 1914	Do.	July 13, 1916	Aug. 28, 1916
Brutus	June 13, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	Dolphin	Apr. 21, 1914	June 20, 1914
Do.	July 6, 1916	Aug. 17, 1916	Do.	July 2, 1916	July 8, 1916
Buffalo	Nov. 14, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914	Drayton	Apr. 22, 1914	May 4, 1914
Do.	Mar. 28, 1916	Mar. 29, 1916	Eagle	May 3, 1914	Aug. 15, 1914
Do.	June 22, 1916	June 30, 1916	Florida	Apr. 21, 1914	July 13, 1914
Do.	Aug. 31, 1916	Feb. 7, 1917	Flusser	Apr. 28, 1914	Apr. 29, 1914
Burrows	Apr. 22, 1914	May 15, 1914	Do.	July 2, 1916	July 9, 1916
Do.	May 20, 1914	May 27, 1914	Fanning	Apr. 22, 1914	May 27, 1914
California	Apr. 21, 1914	June 24, 1914	Georgia	May 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1914
Do.	July 16, 1914	Aug. 18, 1914	Glacier	Apr. 21, 1914	Apr. 25, 1914
Cassin	Apr. 29, 1914	June 14, 1914	Do.	July 10, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914
Chattanooga	Apr. 21, 1914	June 8, 1914	Do.	Aug. 27, 1914	Sept. 28, 1914
Do.	July 6, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914	Do.	Mar. 29, 1916	Apr. 12, 1916
Do.	Mar. 14, 1916	Apr. 13, 1916	Do.	June 16, 1916	June 30, 1916
Do.	Apr. 30, 1916	Aug. 31, 1916	Do.	July 1, 1916	July 7, 1916
Do.	Dec. 11, 1916	Dec. 16, 1916	Do.	Aug. 1, 1916	Aug. 17, 1916
Celtic	Apr. 25, 1914	May 5, 1914	Do.	Oct. 2, 1916	Oct. 30, 1916
Do.	July 5, 1914	July 13, 1914	Do.	Dec. 12, 1916	Dec. 20, 1916
Do.	Sept. 4, 1914	Oct. 12, 1914	Hancock	Apr. 21, 1914	July 14, 1914
Chester	Apr. 21, 1914	June 8, 1914	Do.	Apr. 15, 1916	June 25, 1916
Cheyenne	May 15, 1914	May 16, 1914	Do.	June 30, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916
Cleveland	May 1, 1914	Oct. 27, 1914	Do.	Apr. 22, 1914	May 2, 1914
Do.	Mar. 18, 1916	Nov. 20, 1916	Do.	May 8, 1914	May 22, 1914
Colorado	June 24, 1916	Aug. 14, 1916	Hopkins	May 6, 1914	June 20, 1914
Connecticut	Apr. 21, 1914	July 2, 1914	Do.	July 6, 1914	Aug. 27, 1914
Culgoa	May 13, 1914	May 28, 1914	Do.	June 20, 1916	June 24, 1916
Do.	July 19, 1914	Aug. 13, 1914	Do.	July 3, 1916	Aug. 22, 1916

Name	From—	To—	Name	From—	To—
Hull.....	May 2, 1914	Aug. 11, 1914	Paulding.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 27, 1914
Do.....	June 24, 1916	June 21, 1916	Pittsburg.....	June 23, 1916	Oct. 4, 1916
Illinois.....	Oct. 13, 1916	Feb. 7, 1917	Preble.....	May 2, 1914	Aug. 16, 1914
Iris.....	Apr. 29, 1914	May 20, 1914	Do.....	Apr. 19, 1916	Apr. 20, 1916
Do.....	June 4, 1914	June 12, 1914	Do.....	July 18, 1916	Aug. 22, 1916
Jenkins.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 10, 1914	Proteus.....	June 30, 1914	July 1, 1914
Do.....	May 14, 1914	June 14, 1914	Prairie.....	Apr. 21, 1914	May 26, 1914
Joett.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 25, 1914	Do.....	June 18, 1914	June 28, 1914
Do.....	May 31, 1914	June 12, 1914	Raleigh.....	Apr. 21, 1914	June 2, 1914
Jupiter.....	Apr. 27, 1914	July 9, 1914	Do.....	July 11, 1914	Aug. 10, 1914
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1916	Apr. 23, 1916	Do.....	Oct. 23, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914
Kansas.....	July 14, 1914	Oct. 29, 1914	Do.....	Mar. 27, 1916	Mar. 29, 1916
Kentucky.....	Mar. 23, 1916	June 2, 1916	Do.....	Aug. 2, 1916	Oct. 21, 1916
Lawrence.....	May 2, 1914	Aug. 27, 1914	Reld.....	Apr. 28, 1914	Apr. 30, 1914
Do.....	Apr. 25, 1914	June 2, 1914	Do.....	June 26, 1916	June 28, 1916
Lebanon.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1914	Rhode Island.....	Oct. 8, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914
Louisiana.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 29, 1914	Sacramento.....	May 20, 1914	July 13, 1914
Maehias.....	May 15, 1914	June 14, 1914	Do.....	Dec. 16, 1916	Feb. 7, 1917
Do.....	Mar. 14, 1916	June 28, 1916	Salem.....	May 5, 1914	Sept. 19, 1914
Marletta.....	do.....	June 27, 1916	Do.....	June 25, 1916	Aug. 30, 1916
Maryland.....	Apr. 28, 1914	Sept. 19, 1914	San Diego.....	July 10, 1914	Sept. 19, 1914
Do.....	June 28, 1916	Nov. 28, 1916	Do.....	Nov. 24, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914
Michigan.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 29, 1914	Do.....	June 22, 1916	July 18, 1916
Do.....	Oct. 11, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914	Do.....	Oct. 26, 1916	Aug. 19, 1916
Minnesota.....	Apr. 21, 1914	May 29, 1914	San Francisco.....	Apr. 21, 1914	June 13, 1914
Do.....	July 29, 1914	Aug. 7, 1914	Do.....	July 6, 1914	July 17, 1914
Do.....	Oct. 11, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914	Saturn.....	Apr. 23, 1914	May 20, 1914
Milwaukee.....	June 25, 1916	Aug. 22, 1916	Do.....	June 7, 1914	June 15, 1914
Montana.....	Apr. 28, 1914	May 3, 1914	Saturn.....	July 22, 1914	Aug. 8, 1914
Mississippi (old).....	Apr. 24, 1914	June 12, 1914	Do.....	Sept. 23, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914
Nanshan.....	Aug. 8, 1914	Sept. 6, 1914	Do.....	Oct. 12, 1916	Dec. 14, 1916
Do.....	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 24, 1914	Do.....	Jan. 13, 1917	Jan. 16, 1917
Do.....	July 1, 1916	July 11, 1916	Solace.....	Apr. 26, 1914	May 5, 1914
Do.....	Oct. 2, 1916	Oct. 19, 1916	Do.....	June 24, 1914	Oct. 30, 1914
Do.....	Dec. 11, 1916	Dec. 13, 1916	Sonoma.....	Apr. 22, 1914	Sept. 5, 1914
Nebraska.....	May 1, 1914	June 21, 1914	South Carolina.....	Apr. 21, 1914	May 31, 1914
Do.....	June 1, 1916	Oct. 13, 1916	South Dakota.....	July 1, 1914	July 2, 1914
New Hampshire.....	Apr. 21, 1914	June 21, 1914	Do.....	May 29, 1916	Aug. 1, 1916
New Jersey.....	Apr. 22, 1914	Aug. 13, 1914	Stewart.....	Apr. 25, 1914	Aug. 16, 1914
New Orleans.....	Apr. 21, 1914	Sept. 9, 1914	Do.....	June 30, 1916	Aug. 22, 1916
Do.....	Nov. 26, 1914	Dec. 6, 1914	Tacoma.....	May 4, 1914	July 27, 1914
Do.....	Nov. 25, 1916	Dec. 15, 1916	Do.....	Jan. 11, 1917	Feb. 7, 1917
Do.....	Dec. 27, 1916	Feb. 7, 1917	Texas.....	May 26, 1914	Aug. 8, 1914
Nashville.....	Apr. 23, 1914	July 16, 1914	Do.....	Oct. 9, 1914	Nov. 4, 1914
Do.....	July 18, 1916	Feb. 7, 1917	Trippe.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 25, 1914
Do.....	Aug. 25, 1916	Sept. 3, 1916	Truxton.....	Apr. 25, 1914	July 13, 1914
Do.....	Oct. 25, 1916	Nov. 1, 1916	Do.....	June 24, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916
Nereus.....	Apr. 29, 1914	May 13, 1914	Utah.....	Apr. 21, 1914	June 15, 1914
Do.....	May 30, 1914	June 8, 1914	Vermont.....	do.....	Oct. 22, 1914
Do.....	Oct. 21, 1914	Nov. 30, 1914	Vestal.....	May 2, 1914	Sept. 20, 1914
Do.....	Oct. 29, 1916	Oct. 30, 1916	Vioksburg.....	May 15, 1914	May 16, 1914
Do.....	Feb. 6, 1917	Feb. 7, 1917	Virginia.....	May 1, 1914	Aug. 13, 1914
Nero.....	May 19, 1914	June 20, 1914	Do.....	Sept. 7, 1914	Oct. 11, 1914
Do.....	July 16, 1914	Aug. 7, 1914	Vulcan.....	Apr. 22, 1914	June 9, 1914
Do.....	Oct. 29, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914	Do.....	July 7, 1914	July 28, 1914
Do.....	July 14, 1916	July 20, 1916	Washington.....	June 14, 1914	June 27, 1914
Do.....	Jan. 15, 1917	Jan. 20, 1917	Warrington.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 2, 1914
New York.....	May 4, 1914	Sept. 5, 1914	Do.....	May 14, 1914	May 27, 1914
Do.....	Sept. 14, 1914	Sept. 17, 1914	West Virginia.....	May 9, 1914	July 3, 1914
North Dakota.....	Apr. 26, 1914	Oct. 8, 1914	Do.....	Sept. 9, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914
Do.....	July 4, 1916	Aug. 10, 1916	Do.....	Oct. 9, 1916	Nov. 8, 1916
Ontario.....	Apr. 22, 1914	July 5, 1914	Wheeling.....	Apr. 25, 1914	June 30, 1914
Do.....	July 11, 1914	July 26, 1914	Do.....	Mar. 27, 1916	June 29, 1916
Orlon.....	Apr. 22, 1914	July 4, 1914	Do.....	July 1, 1916	Dec. 16, 1916
Do.....	July 29, 1914	Sept. 2, 1914	Whipple.....	Apr. 25, 1914	July 13, 1914
Ozark.....	May 15, 1914	May 25, 1914	Do.....	Mar. 17, 1916	Apr. 24, 1916
Patuxent.....	Apr. 23, 1914	Oct. 8, 1914	Do.....	June 26, 1916	July 31, 1916
Paul Jones.....	Apr. 25, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	Do.....	Aug. 14, 1916	Aug. 21, 1916
Do.....	July 18, 1916	Aug. 22, 1916	Wyoming.....	May 18, 1914	Sept. 7, 1914
Do.....	Dec. 1, 1916	Jan. 29, 1917	Yankton.....	Apr. 25, 1914	May 1, 1914
Perry.....	Apr. 25, 1914	Aug. 16, 1914	Do.....	May 9, 1914	Sept. 7, 1914
Petrel.....	Oct. 10, 1914	Nov. 14, 1914	Yorktown.....	Apr. 21, 1914	June 16, 1914
Do.....	Nov. 18, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914	Do.....	Sept. 9, 1914	Nov. 26, 1914
Patterson.....	Apr. 22, 1914	May 26, 1914	Do.....	Mar. 14, 1916	Nov. 21, 1916
Paducab.....	May 14, 1914	June 17, 1914	Do.....	Jan. 18, 1917	Jan. 20, 1917
Patapsco.....	Apr. 23, 1914	Sept. 9, 1914			

WARS, MILITARY OCCUPATIONS, AND EXPEDITIONS ENGAGED IN BY THE MARINE CORPS FROM THE YEAR 1860 TO 1927, TOGETHER WITH THE UNITS TAKING PART, AS FURNISHED FROM THE HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, AND DEEMED NECESSARY AT THIS TIME BY THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

(Also see paragraph 41)

47. List of the wars, military occupations, and expeditions:

1860, March 3. Kismbo, Africa: Marines from the *Marion* ashore to protect American interests and property.

1860, September 27 to October 7. Panama: Marines from the *St. Mary's* landed during an insurrection to protect American interests.

1861, April 15, to 1865, April 9. Civil War: All members of the Marine Corps engaged.

1867, June 13. Island of Formosa: Marines from the *Hartford* and *Wyoming* on shore in the island of Formosa. Punitive expedition against savages.

1870, June 17. Boca Teacapon, Mexico: Marines from the *Mohican* engaged in destroying the *Forward*, a piratical craft bearing the San Salvador flag.

1871, June 10 and 11. Corea: Marines from the *Alaska*, *Benicia*, and *Colorado* ashore capturing forts on the Salee River.

1873, May 7 to 22 and September 24 to October 8. Panama: May 7 to 22, marines from the *Pensacola* and *Tuscarora* ashore to protect American interests. September 24 to October 8, marines from *Pensacola* and *Benicia* ashore to protect American interests.

1874, February 12 to 20. Hawaiian Islands: Marines from the *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth* ashore at Honolulu.

1882, June 10 to August 29. Egypt, Alexandria: Marines from the *Lancaster*, *Nipsic*, and *Quinnebaug* on duty ashore.

1885, January 18. Panama, Colon: Marines from the *Alliance* landed to protect American interests and property.

1885, March 31 to May 22. Panama, United States of Colombia: Expeditionary force of marines ashore in the State of Panama, April 11 to May 22; Marines from the *Galena* ashore from March 31.

1888, June 19 to 30. Corea: Marines from the *Essex* ashore at Seoul.

1888, November 12 to 1889, March 20. Samoa: Marines of the *Nipsic* ashore at Apia.

1889, July 30 to 31. Hawaiian Islands: Marines of the *Adams* ashore at Honolulu.

1890, July 30. Argentina: Marines of the *Tallpoosa* ashore at Buenos Aires.

1891, August 28 to 30. Chile, Valparaiso: Marines of the *Baltimore* and *San Francisco* ashore protecting American consulate.

1893, January 16. Hawaiian Islands, Honolulu: Marines from the *Boston* ashore protecting American lives and property during the revolution.

1894, 1895, and 1896. Corea: During the Japanese-Chinese War, marines of the *Baltimore*, *Concord*, *Charleston*, and *Detriot*, at various times, served as an American Legation guard at Seoul from July 24, 1894, to June 19, 1895; marines of the *Yorktown* from July 24 to November 30, 1895; and marines of the *Machias* from November 29, 1895, to April 3, 1896.

1895, March 1 to 18. China: Marines from the *Yorktown* ashore at Chefoo.

1895, March 8 to 9. United States of Colombia, Bocas del Toro: Marines landed from the *Atlanta* to protect American interests.

Spanish-American War (April 21 to December 10, 1898).—All units of the Marine Corps engaged in the war during this period.

Cuba, expeditionary service (December 16, 1898, to August 19, 1899).—The marine detachment from the U. S. S. *Resolute* ashore in Havana, Cuba.

Philippines, expeditionary service and Philippine Insurrection (February 4, 1899, to December 31, 1904).—The First Battalion, United States Marines, composed of Companies A, B, C, and D, was organized at Cavite, P. I., April 21, 1899, from the marine detachments of the following vessels: U. S. S. *Boston*, U. S. S. *Charleston*, U. S. S. *Helena*, U. S. S. *Monterey*, U. S. S. *Olympia*, and U. S. S. *Oregon*. The Second Battalion, composed of Companies A, B, C, and D, landed in Cavite, P. I., in September 1899. October 1, 1899, the First Brigade, United States Marines, was organized at Cavite, P. I., composed of the following units: First Battalion, Companies A, B, C, and D; Second Battalion, Companies A, D, C, D, E, F, G, and H; Third Battalion, Companies A, B, C, and D. In January 1900, the First Regiment was organized in Cavite, P. I., and was composed of the following units: Field and Staff, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The First Brigade was later reorganized as follows: Brigade Field and Staff, First

Regiment, Headquarters Company, Companies A, B, C, D, and E; Second Regiment, Headquarters Company, Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F.

The marine detachments of naval vessels stationed in Philippine waters at any time during the above-stated period were also held to be engaged in the insurrection or on expeditionary duty as the case may be.

A list of naval vessels so stationed is given in enclosure A, under the heading "Philippine Campaign Badge."

Samoa Islands, expeditionary service (March 14 to May 18, 1899).—Marines from the U. S. S. *Philadelphia* landed and were engaged in fighting the natives.

Chinese Campaign, Boxer War (May 24, 1900, to May 27, 1901).—The following units served in China during the Boxer uprising: First Regiment, field and staff; First Battalion, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K; Second Battalion, Companies G and I; Third Battalion, Companies A, B, C, and D; Fourth Battalion, Companies E, F, and G; Fifth Battalion, Companies A, B, C, and D; Sixth Battalion, Company A.

Also marine detachments of the following-named vessels during the periods stated: *Brooklyn*, July 7 to October 12, 1900; *Buffalo*, August 3 to 6, 1900; *Monocacy*, June 14, 1900, to May 27, 1901; *Nashville*, June 18 to September 7, 1900; *New Orleans*, September 14, 1900, to May 27, 1901; *Newark*, May 27 to July 22, 1900; *Solace*, June 18 to July 29, 1900; *Wheeling*, April 5 to May 1, 1900; *Yorktown*, June 15 to September 10, 1900.

United States of Colombia, expeditionary service (November 11 to December 4, 1901).—Marines from *Machias*, *Marietta*, *Iowa*, *Concord*, and *Ranger* landed in the State of Panama at various times within this period.

April 17 to April 19, 1902: Detachment of marines from the *Machias* ashore at Boca del Toro.

September 23 to November 18, 1902: Marine Battalion on board the U. S. S. *Panther*, composed of field and staff, Companies A, B, C, and D landed at Colon, Panama, United States of Colombia.

Honduras, expeditionary service (March 21 to April 16, 1903).—The following ships in Honduran waters carried marine guards: U. S. S. *Marietta*, U. S. S. *Olympia*, U. S. S. *Panther*, U. S. S. *Raleigh*, and the U. S. S. *San Francisco*. A Marine Battalion, composed of a Headquarters Company, Companies A, B, and C, was stationed aboard the U. S. S. *Panther*. The detachments from the U. S. S. *Marietta* and the U. S. S. *Olympia* landed March 23, 1903, to guard the American consulate. Marines landed from *Panther* at Truxillo and Ceiba while those of the *Olympia* were ashore at Puerto Cortez from March 24 to 26.

Dominican Republic, expeditionary service (April 1 to April 19, 1903).—Marine detachment from the U. S. S. *Atlanta* landed at Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic, to guard the American consulate.

Syria, expeditionary service (September 8 to 13, and October 10 to 17, 1903).—Marines of *Brooklyn* and *San Francisco* ashore at different times at Beirut.

United States of Colombia and Republic of Panama (November 4, 1903, to February 26, 1904).—The following units were on duty in Panama during this period:

First Provisional Brigade, Brigade Headquarters.

First Regiment, Regimental Field and Staff; First Battalion, Battalion Field and Staff; Companies A, B, C, D. Second Battalion, Battalion Field and Staff; Companies E, F, G.

Second Regiment, Regimental Field and Staff; First Battalion, Battalion Field and Staff; Companies A, B, C. Second Battalion, Battalion Field and Staff; Companies D, E, F, G.

Marine detachment from the U. S. S. *Nashville* landed at Colón, Panama, United States of Colombia, November 4, 1903.

Abyssinia, expeditionary (November 21, 1903, to January 18, 1904).—Marines from the *San Francisco*, *Brooklyn*, and *Machias* arrived at Djibouti on board the latter-named vessel, and accompanied an American diplomatic commission from Djibouti, French Somaliland, Africa, to Abyssinia and return.

Corea, expeditionary (January 5, 1904, to November 11, 1905).—Company F, Second Regiment, Philippine Brigade, United States Marines, from marine barracks, Cavite, P. I., embarked on board the U. S. S. *Zafiro* the latter part of December 1903, and sailed for Seoul, Corea. Remained on board the U. S. S. *Zafiro* until the 5th of January 1904, when they landed and established a legion guard with headquarters in the Electric Building. April 23, 1904, the company was transferred to marine barracks, Olongapo, P. I., leaving 25 enlisted men behind as a legion guard. November 11, 1905, this detachment was transferred to Olongapo, P. I.

Dominican Republic (February 25 to February 27, 1904).—Marines of *Yankee* ashore at Sauto Domingo City at request of American consul general. A revolution was in progress at the time.

Russia (December 1905, to January 1, 1907).—Embassy guard at St. Petersburg.

Cuban pacification (September 12, 1906, to April 1, 1909).—Headquarters First Expeditionary Battalion on board U. S. S. *Newark*. Headquarters Second Expeditionary Battalion on board U. S. S. *Minneapolis*. Headquarters Third Expeditionary Battalion on board U. S. S. *Newark*. Headquarters Fourth Expeditionary Battalion on board the U. S. S. *Prairie*. Headquarters Fifth Expeditionary Battalion on board U. S. S. *Texas*.

The First Expeditionary Brigade organized at Camp Columbia, Habana, Cuba, in October 1906, composed of First Regiment, headquarters, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and M; Second Regiment, headquarters, Companies A, B, C, D, and M. November 1, 1906, the First Brigade was disbanded and all units were organized into the First Provisional Regiment and attached to the Army of Cuban Pacification. The First Provisional Regiment was composed of the Regimental Headquarters Company, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M.

Honduras, expeditionary (April 28 to June 8, 1907).—The marine detachment from the U. S. S. *Paducah* was ashore at Laguna, Honduras, for the protection of American interests from April 28 to May 23, 1907, and ashore at Choloma, Honduras, from May 24 to June 8, 1907, protecting American interests.

Nicaragua, expeditionary (May 30 to September 4, 1910).—Companies A and C, from the marine battalion, Camp Elliott, Empire, Republic of Panama, embarked on board the U. S. S. *Dubuque* and disembarked at Bluefields, Nicaragua, on May 31, 1910. Stationed there until the 5th of September when they embarked on board the U. S. S. *Tacoma* and returned to Camp Elliott, Empire, Republic of Panama. Companies B and D, on expeditionary duty at Bluefields, Nicaragua, via the U. S. S. *Prairie* from June 8 to 12, 1910.

China, expeditionary (October 10, 1911, to January 19, 1914).—Field and staff, Companies C and D, of the First Regiment and Companies B and E of the Second Regiment from the Philippines served on board the U. S. S. *Rainbow*. These detachments served both afloat and ashore at different places in China during the above-mentioned period. There was a marine guard at the American Legation, Peking, China, during this period.

Cuba (May 28 to August 5, 1912).—In May 1912, the First Provisional Brigade was organized for service in Cuba. The brigade was composed of the following units: Brigade field and staff, First Regiment; field and staff, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H; Second Regiment; field and staff, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. The First Regiment landed at Deer Point, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Second Regiment was stationed aboard the following ships: Company A, on the U. S. S. *Minnesota*; Company B, U. S. S. *Missouri*; Company C, U. S. S. *Ohio*; Company D, U. S. S. *Mississippi*; Company E, on the U. S. S. *Rhode Island*; Company F, U. S. S. *Washington*; Company G, U. S. S. *Georgia*; Company H, U. S. S. *Washington*; Company I, U. S. S. *New Jersey*; Company K, U. S. S. *Nebraska*; and the field and staff on the U. S. S. *Washington*. Companies A, B, C, and D served ashore at various places during the above period.

Nicaragua (August 28 to November 2, 1912).—The marine detachments from the following ships served ashore at various times during the above period: U. S. S. *California*, U. S. S. *Denver*, U. S. S. *Tacoma*, U. S. S. *Cleveland*, and the U. S. S. *Colorado*. The First Provisional Regiment, composed of regimental field and staff, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The regiment with the exception of field and staff, Companies E, F, and G, embarked on board the U. S. S. *Buffalo* November 21, 1912. The battalion left behind remained in Nicaragua until the American Legation guard was established January 9, 1913, when they were withdrawn. The legation guard is still stationed at Managua, Nicaragua. (The First Provisional Regiment landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, on September 4, 1912, from the U. S. S. *Colorado*.)

Haiti (January 29 to February 9, 1914).—Marine detachment ashore from the U. S. S. *South Carolina* at Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, during the above period.

Mexican campaign (April 21 to November 23, 1914).—The following units of the Marine Corps served in Mexico, or in Mexican waters aboard ship, during the occupation of Mexico. The First Brigade of United States Marines; field and staff:

First Regiment—Headquarters Detachment, Second Company, Third Company, Fourth Company, Fifth Company, Sixth Company, Seventh Company, Nineteenth Company, Twenty-fourth Company.

Second Regiment—Headquarters Detachment, field and staff, Second Battalion, field and staff, Third Battalion, Eighth Company, Tenth Company, Fourteenth Company, Fifteenth Company, Sixteenth Company, Seventeenth Company, Eighteenth Company.

Third Regiment—Field and staff, Eleventh Company, Twelfth Company, Twentieth Company, Twenty-first Company, Twenty-second Company, Twenty-third Company.

Fourth Regiment—Field and staff, Twenty-fifth Company, Twenty-sixth Company, Twenty-seventh Company, Twenty-eighth Company, Thirty-first Company, Thirty-second Company, Thirty-fourth Company, Thirty-fifth Company, Thirty-sixth Company.

Artillery battalion—Field and staff, First Company, Ninth Company, Thirteenth Company.

April 21 to November 23, 1914: The following ships with marine guards were in Mexican waters during the above-mentioned period: U. S. S. *Delaware*, U. S. S. *California*, U. S. S. *Denver*, U. S. S. *Des Moines*, U. S. S. *Maryland*, U. S. S. *New York*, U. S. S. *North Dakota*, U. S. S. *Texas*, U. S. S. *Virginia*, U. S. S. *West Virginia*, U. S. S. *Wyoming*, and the U. S. S. *Rhode Island*. The Marine detachments from the following ships were landed during the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico: U. S. S. *Arkansas*, U. S. S. *Florida*, U. S. S. *Minncola*, U. S. S. *Louisiana*, U. S. S. *Kansas*, U. S. S. *New Hampshire*, U. S. S. *New Jersey*, U. S. S. *South Carolina*, U. S. S. *Utah*, and U. S. S. *Vermont*. The field and staff, Forty-fourth Company, Forty-fifth Company, and Forty-sixth Company of the marine battalion, special-service squadron, served aboard the U. S. S. *New York*. The Forty-third Company of the marine battalion served aboard the U. S. S. *Salem* and U. S. S. *Chester*. The Seventh Company, First Regiment, served aboard the U. S. S. *Connecticut*.

Mexico (April 21, 1914, to February 7, 1917).—The following-named vessels of the Navy having marine detachments on board were on expeditionary duty in Mexican waters at various times between the above dates. The period during which each vessel was in Mexican waters is shown below:

U. S. S. *Buffalo*, November 14 to 26, 1914, March 28 to 29, 1916, June 22 to 30, 1916, August 31, 1916, to February 7, 1917; U. S. S. *Dolphin*, April 21 to June 20, 1914, July 2 to 8, 1916; U. S. S. *Georgia*, May 1 to August 1, 1914; U. S. S. *Illinois*, October 13, 1916, to February 7, 1917; U. S. S. *Kentucky*, March 23 to June 2, 1916; U. S. S. *Machias*, May 15 to June 14, 1914, March 14 to June 28, 1916; U. S. S. *Marietta*, March 14 to June 27, 1916; U. S. S. *Michigan*, April 22 to May 29, 1914, October 11 to November 26, 1914; U. S. S. *Montana*, April 28 to May 3, 1914; U. S. S. *Nebraska*, May 1 to June 21, 1914, June 1 to October 13, 1916; U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, June 23 to October 4, 1916; U. S. S. *Prairie*, April 21 to May 26, June 18 to 28, 1914; U. S. S. *San Diego*, July 10 to September 19, November 4 to 26, 1914, June 22 to July 18, August 6 to August 19, 1916; U. S. S. *Washington*, June 14 to 27, 1914; U. S. S. *Yorktown*, April 21 to June 16, September 9 to November 26, 1914, March 14 to November 21, 1916, January 18 to 20, 1917.

Dominican Republic (August 15 to October 30, 1914).—The U. S. S. *Washington* with a detachment of the Forty-sixth Company of the Fifth Regiment aboard was in Dominican waters during the above period. The detachment was stationed ashore at Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic, from October 1, 1914.

Haiti (October 31 to November 14, 1914, and December 13 to December 17, 1914).—Headquarters field and staff, the Thirty-seventh Company, Forty-fourth Company, Forty-fifth Company, Forty-sixth Company, Forty-seventh Company, and the Forty-eighth Company, of the Fifth Regiment stationed aboard the U. S. S. *Hancock* in Haitian waters during the above period.

Dominican Republic (November 26 to December 11, 1914).—The Headquarters field and staff and the Thirty-seventh Company, Forty-fourth Company, Forty-fifth Company, Forty-sixth Company, Forty-seventh Company, and the Forty-eighth Company, of the Fifth Regiment were stationed aboard the U. S. S. *Hancock* in Dominican waters during the above period.

Haitian campaign and occupation (July 9, 1915, to present day).—The following units of the Marine Corps participated in the campaign and occupation of Haiti during the above-mentioned period: Constabulary detachment; field and staff, First Brigade; field and staff, First Regiment; field and staff, Second Regiment; field and staff, Third Detachment; field and staff, artillery battalion; brigade headquarters, detachment; depot detachment; Brigade Signal Company; motor transport unit; Motor Transport Unit No. 1; Motor Transport Unit No. 2; Flight E, Flight G, Flight H, headquarters detachment Observation Squadron No. 2; Division No. 1, Observation Squadron No. 2; Headquarters Company Second Regiment; Supply Company, Second Regiment; Headquarters Company, Eighth Regiment; Supply Company, Eighth Regiment; Headquarters and Fifty-seventh

Company, First Brigade, Headquarters and Sixty-second Company; Second Regiment; Headquarters and One Hundredth Company Eighth Regiment. Also the following companies: First Company, Artillery Battalion; Third Company (signal) First Regiment; Fourth Company, First Regiment; Fifth Company, First Regiment; Sixth Company, First Regiment; Twenty-third Company, First Regiment; Twenty-fourth Company, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Thirty-sixth Company, First Brigade; Fifty-first Company, U. S. S. *Vermont*; Fifty-third Company, Second Regiment; Seventh Company, Second Regiment; Ninth Company, Artillery Battalion; Eleventh Company, First Regiment; Twelfth Company, U. S. S. *Washington*; Thirteenth Company, Artillery Battalion; Fifteenth Company, Second Regiment; Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; Seventeenth Company, Second Regiment; Nineteenth Company, First Regiment; Twentieth Company, Second Regiment; Twenty-second Company, First Regiment; Fifty-fourth Company, Second Regiment; Fifty-seventh Company, First Brigade; Sixty-second Company, First Brigade; Sixty-third Company, Eighth Regiment; Sixty-fourth Company, Second Regiment; Sixty-fifth Company, Eighth Regiment; One Hundredth Company, Eighth Regiment; One hundred and forty-eighth Company, Eighth Regiment; One hundred and fifty-third Company, Second Regiment; One hundred and ninety-sixth Company, Eighth Regiment; One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Company, Second Regiment.

Dominican Republic campaign and occupation (May 5, 1916, to September 16 1924).—The following units of the Marine Corps participated in the campaign and occupation of the Dominican Republic during the above-mentioned period: Headquarters detachment, Second Brigade; depot detachment, Second Brigade; Service Company, Second Brigade; policia Nacional detachment, Department of the North; Policia Nacional detachment, Department of the South; field and staff, artillery battalion; field and staff, First Regiment; field and staff, Second Regiment; field and staff, Third Regiment; field and staff, Fourth Regiment; aide, military governor; Headquarters Company, First Regiment; Headquarters Company, Third Regiment; Headquarters Company, Fourth Regiment; Headquarters Company, Fifteenth Regiment; Service Company, First Regiment; Service Company, Fourth Regiment; Howitzer Company, First Regiment; Howitzer Company, Fourth Regiment; Division 1, squadron D, MAF; Headquarters, Observation Squadron No. 1; Division No. 1, Observation Squadron No. 1; and the following-numbered companies: First Company, Fourth Company, Fifth Company, Sixth Company, Eighth Company, Ninth Company, Tenth Company, Twelfth Company, Thirteenth Company, Fourteenth Company, Eighteenth Company, Twenty-first Company, Twenty-fourth Company, Twenty-fifth Company, Twenty-sixth Company, Twenty-seventh Company, Twenty-eighth Company, Twenty-ninth Company, Thirty-first Company, Thirty-second Company, Thirty-third Company, Forty-fourth Company, Forty-fifth Company, Forty-seventh Company, Forty-eighth Company, Fiftieth Company, Fifty-second Company, Sixty-ninth Company, Seventieth Company, One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, One Hundred and Fourteenth Company, One Hundred and Fifteenth Company, One Hundred and Eightieth Company, One Hundred and Eighty-first Company, One Hundred and Eighty-second Company, One Hundred and Eighty-third Company, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Company, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Company, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Company, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Company, and Two hundred and Tenth Company.

The marine detachments from the following ships served ashore at different places during the above period: U. S. S. *Castine*, U. S. S. *Dolphin*, U. S. S. *Louisiana*, U. S. S. *Memphis*, U. S. S. *New Jersey*, U. S. S. *Prairie*, and the U. S. S. *Rhode Island*. The detachments from the U. S. S. *Louisiana*, U. S. S. *New Jersey*, and the U. S. S. *Rhode Island* were later designated the Forty-seventh Company, Forty-fifth Company, and the Eighteenth Company, respectively. The detachment of the U. S. S. *Memphis* was later transferred to the U. S. S. *Olympia*.

Cuba, expeditionary service (February 26 to April 5, 1917).—Marines from Guantanamo Bay (Cuba) Naval Station on expeditionary duty at Guantanamo City, Cuba, and other adjacent points in Cuba.

China (September 9, 1924, to March 1, 1925).—A marine detachment has continued on duty at the American Legation, Peking, China, up to the present date. Expeditionary forces of marines and marines from the following vessels ashore at various times at Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Tungehou, etc., and serving as international train guards, etc.: *Huron*, *Asheville*, *Sacramento*, *Smith-Thompson*, *Tracy*, *Borie*, *Pecos*, *Pillsbury*, *Steward*, *Black Hawk*, *Preble*, *Barker*, *Whipple*, and *Edwards*.

Philippine Islands (January 23, 1924).—Marines from the *Sacramento* engaged in capturing the town of Socorro, Bucas Grande Island, occupied by rebel forces.

China (June 5 to July 29, 1925).—Marines from the *Huron* ashore at Shanghai.

Haiti (1925, 1926, and 1927).—Military occupation of Haiti by First Brigade of Marines continuous to the present date.

Nicaragua (1925).—American Legation guard at Managua continuously from date of last report, January 14, 1925, until August 3, 1925, when it was withdrawn.

Expeditionary forces in China (1927).—Marines from the *Pittsburgh* were ashore March 25 and 31, 1927, and marines from the *Sacramento*, March 24 to April 18, 1927. The following-named expeditionary units landed in China on the dates specified and are still there: Third Brigade, Fourth Regiment, March 21, 1927; provisional battalion, March 21, 1927; Sixth Regiment, May 2, 1927; aviation VF Squadron 3, May 9, 1927; Tenth Regiment, Fifth Company Engineers, and Light Tank Platoon, June 6, 1927.

All of the above-named expeditionary units (exclusive of the ships' detachments) are now combined in one command called the Third Brigade.

Expeditionary forces in Nicaragua (1927).—January 1: Marine detachments from *Cleveland*, *Denver*, and *Rochester*, ashore; January 5: Marine detachment from *Galveston*, ashore; February 21: Marine detachments from *Arkansas*, *Florida*, and *Texas*, ashore, and detachments from *Florida* and *Texas* later joined the Fifth Regiment; March 4: Marine detachment from *Tulsa*, ashore. The following-named expeditionary forces landed on the dates specified. January 10: Second Battalion of the Fifth Regiment; February 26: Provincial Company, from San Diego, Calif.; February 27: Observation Squadron No. 1; March 9: Fifth Regiment; May 19: Eleventh Regiment; May 21: Observation Squadron No. 4.

Observation Squadron No. 1, consisting of 3 officers and 66 enlisted men, was returned to the United States in June 1927, and about 38 officers and 1,100 enlisted men of the Fifth and Eleventh Regiments were returned to the United States in July 1927. The balance of the expeditionary force remaining at the present time consists of the Second Brigade and the officers and enlisted men serving with the Guardia Nacional of Nicaragua.

LIST OF WARS, MILITARY OCCUPATIONS, AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONS ENGAGED IN BY THE MARINE CORPS

48. From August 9, 1927, to October 30, 1929.

China—expeditionary service.—Continuous since date of last report, August 9, 1927, to October 30, 1929.

Third Brigade, consisting of: Brigade Headquarters (disbanded January 19, 1929); Brigade Service Company (disbanded October 12, 1928); Fifth Company Engineers (transferred to San Diego, Calif., January 19, 1929); Light Tank Platoon (transferred to San Diego, Calif., October 3, 1929); and Provisional Military Police Company (organized October 10, 1927; disbanded August 6, 1928).

Provisional regiment, composed of: Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment; Headquarters Company, Tenth Company; Twenty-ninth Machine Gun and Howitzer Company; Thirty-first Company; Thirty-second Company; Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment; Headquarters Company; Fifteenth Machine Gun Company; Eighty-second Company; Eighty-third Company; Eighty-fourth Company.

Provisional regiment disbanded October 4, 1927, by change of designation to Twelfth Regiment.

Fourth Regiment, composed of: Headquarters Company; Service Company; First Battalion, Headquarters Company; Twenty-fifth Company; Twenty-sixth Company; Twenty-eighth Machine Gun and Howitzer Company; Third Battalion, Headquarters Company; Nineteenth Company; Twenty-first Company; Twenty-second Company; Twenty-fourth Company.

The Fourth Regiment, as shown above, is at present at Shanghai, China, with the expeditionary forces.

Sixth Regiment, composed of: Headquarters Company; Service Company; First Battalion, Headquarters Company; Seventy-third Company; Seventy-fourth Company; Seventy-fifth Company; Seventy-sixth Company; Second Battalion, Headquarters Company; Seventy-eighth Company; Eightieth Company (joined composite battalion November 22, 1928, for transfer to San Diego, Calif., and transferred same date); Eighty-first Machine Gun and Howitzer Company.

The First Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, composed of: Headquarters Company, Fifteenth Machine Gun Company, Eighty-second Company, Eighty-third Company, Eighty-fourth Company, on April 22, 1928, joined the Sixth Regiment and the designation was changed to Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment. September

15, 1928, the Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment, joined the composite regiment for transfer to San Diego, Calif., and was transferred September 29, 1928. The Sixth Regiment was transferred to San Diego, Calif., January 19, 1929.

Tenth Regiment, composed of: First Battalion, Headquarters Battery, Service Battery, First Battery, Sixth Battery (joined composite battalion, November 21, 1928, for transfer to San Diego, Calif., and transferred November 22, 1928), Thirteenth Battery. The Tenth Regiment joined the composite regiment September 15, 1928, for transfer to San Diego, Calif., and was transferred September 19, 1928. First Separate Battalion organized April 22, 1928, disbanded July 11, 1928, composed of the following companies: Headquarters Company (disbanded May 8, 1928), Twenty-ninth Machine Gun and Howitzer Company, Thirty-first Company.

Twelfth Regiment: Organized October 4, 1927; disbanded April 22, 1928; the following companies were attached: Headquarters Company, Service Company (organized October 24, 1927); First Battalion (designation changed to Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment, April 23, 1928), Headquarters Company; Fifteenth Machine Gun Company; Eighty-second Company; Eighty-third Company; Eighty-fourth Company; Second Battalion (designation changed to First Separate Battalion, April 22, 1928), Headquarters Company; Tenth Company (disbanded December 21, 1927); Twenty-ninth Machine Gun and Howitzer Company; Thirty-first Company; Thirty-second Company (disbanded December 21, 1927).

Aircraft Squadrons: Composed of the following: Headquarters detachment (disbanded September 29, 1928), Fighting Plane Squadron No. 10 (designation changed to Fighting Plane Squadron 6-M, July 1, 1928); Observation Squadron No. 10 (joined Composite Battalion, November 21, 1928, for transfer to San Diego, Calif., and transferred November 22, 1928); Expeditionary Duty Detachment, VS 1-M (disbanded January 31, 1928); Fighting Plane Squadron 6-M (joined Composite Regiment September 15, 1928, for transfer to San Diego, Calif., and transferred September 19, 1928).

The Marine detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, has continued on duty at that station up to this date.

Haiti—Occupation.—Continuous since date of last report, August 9, 1927, to October 30, 1929.

First Brigade: Brigade headquarters, constabulary detachment, brigade depot detachment, brigade Signal Company, brigade Motor Transport Company.

Second Regiment: Headquarters Company, Thirty-sixth Company, Fifty-third Company (machine gun), Fifty-fourth Company, Sixty-fourth Company; Second Battalion, Headquarters detachment, Sixty-third Company; Observation Squadron 9-M, Headquarters Company, Division 1.

First Battalion, Eleventh Regiment, composed of: Headquarters Company, Second Company, Fourteenth Company, Forty-sixth Company (joined August 31, 1927, from Nicaragua and was disbanded September 6, 1927).

Nicaragua—Expeditionary service.—Continuous since date of last report, August 9, 1927, to October 30, 1929.

Second Brigade: Brigade headquarters (organized January 15, 1928), constabulary detachment (designation changed to Nicaraguan National Guard detachment, December 13, 1928).

Fifth Regiment: Headquarters Company; Service Company; Fifty-first Company (August 10, 1929, to Second Battalion, Fifth Regiment); First Battalion, Headquarters Company, Seventeenth Company; Twenty-third Company, Forty-ninth Company; Sixty-sixth Company (disbanded August 10, 1929); Second Battalion, Headquarters Company (organized April 1, 1928, disbanded January 4, 1929, reorganized February 14, 1929); Eighteenth Company (organized March 25, 1928, disbanded January 5, 1929); Forty-third Company (organized March 25, 1928, disbanded January 4, 1929, reorganized August 10, 1929); Forty-eighth Company (organized March 25, 1928, disbanded January 4, 1929); Seventy-seventh Company (organized March 25, 1928, disbanded January 5, 1929, reorganized August 10, 1929); Third Battalion, Headquarters Company; Eighth Company; Sixteenth Company; Twentieth Company; Forty-fifth Company (disbanded August 10, 1929).

The following organizations are at present attached to expeditionary forces in Nicaragua, except those marked transferred:

Second Brigade: Brigade headquarters; Nicaraguan National Guard detachment.

Fifth Regiment: Headquarters Company; Service Company; First Battalion, Headquarters Company; Seventeenth Company; Twenty-third Company; Forty-

ninth Company; Second Battalion, Headquarters Company; Forty-third Company; Fifty-first Company; Seventy-seventh Company; Third Battalion, Headquarters Company; Eighth Company; Sixteenth Company; Twentieth Company.

Eleventh Regiment: Headquarters Company (joined January 19, 1928, transferred to Quantico, Va., August 20, 1929); Service Company (joined January 19, 1928, transferred to Quantico, Va., August 20, 1929); First Battalion (The First Battalion, less the Forty-seventh Company, was transferred to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, August 24, 1927, and rejoined the Second Brigade January 15, 1928, transferred to Quantico, Va., August 29, 1929), Headquarters Company; Second Machine Gun Company; Forty-sixth Company; Forty-seventh Company; Second Battalion (joined January 16, 1928, transferred to Quantico, Va., August 20, 1929), Headquarters Company; Fiftieth Company; Fifty-second Company; Fifty-fifth Company; Fifty-seventh Company; Third Battalion (joined March 31, 1928, disbanded June 15, 1929), Headquarters Company; Fifty-eighth Company; Fifty-ninth Company; Sixtieth Company; Sixty-first Machine Gun and Howitzer Company; Aircraft squadrons—Headquarters detachment, Service Company 3-M (organized March 1, 1929); Observation Squadron (VO) 6-M (joined February 16, 1928); Observation Squadron (VO) 7-M.

Marine detachments from the following-named ships served on shore on expeditionary duty in Nicaragua during the periods stated below: U. S. S. *Arizona*, July 15, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *California*, July 15, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Cleveland*, September 23 to 26, 1927, and April 1, 1928, to March 17, 1929; U. S. S. *Colorado*, July 14, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Denver*, February 19, 1928, to April 11, 1929; U. S. S. *Galveston*, January 9 to 23, 1928, and April 30, 1928, to April 11, 1929; U. S. S. *Idaho*, July 6, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Maryland*, July 14, 1928, to November 24, 1928; U. S. S. *Mississippi*, July 14, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *New Mexico*, July 6, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *New York*, July 14, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Pennsylvania*, July 6, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Procyon*, July 14, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Rochester*, January 7, 1928, to February 10, 1929; U. S. S. *Tennessee*, July 14, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Texas*, June 14, 1928, to January 24, 1929; U. S. S. *Tulsa*, January 7, 1928, to February 8, 1928, and March 10, 1928, to April 12, 1929; U. S. S. *West Virginia*, July 14, 1928, to January 24, 1929.

49. United States Marine Corps expeditionary forces in China, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Siberia from October 30, 1929, to August 31, 1939.

China.—Expeditionary service:

Fourth Marines, Shanghai, China: Headquarters and Headquarters Company; Service Company; Motor Transport Company; First Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company; Company A (25th), Company B (26th), Company C (27th) (disbanded December 17, 1934, reorganized August 20, 1937, disbanded May 5, 1938), Company D (28th); Second Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company; Company E (organized September 18, 1932), Company F (organized September 18, 1932), Company G (organized September 18, 1932, disbanded December 17, 1934, reorganized August 26, 1937, disbanded May 18, 1938), Company H (organized September 18, 1932); Third Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded December 9, 1934); Company I (19th) (disbanded December 19, 1934), Company K (21st) (disbanded December 19, 1934), Company L (22nd) (disbanded December 19, 1934), Company M (24th) (disbanded December 19, 1934).

The Marine detachment, American Legation, Peiping, China, has continued on duty at that station up to this date, and consists of the following: Headquarters detachment, Thirty-eighth Company, Thirty-ninth Company, and Sixty-second Company.

Ships' detachments ashore in Shanghai, China:

U. S. S. *Augusta*, August 16, 1937, to September 18, 1937; small detachment ashore October 29–31, 1937; U. S. S. *Houston*, February 5, 1932, to April 28, 1932; U. S. S. *Sacramento*, August 13, 1937, to March 14, 1938; U. S. S. *Tulsa*, October 23, 1937, to June 6, 1938.

Haiti.—Occupation:

First Brigade, Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded August 15, 1934); Constabulary Detachment (disbanded July 31, 1934); Brigade Motor Transport Company (disbanded August 15, 1934); Brigade Depot Detachment (disbanded January 1, 1933); Brigade Signal Company (disbanded August 15, 1934).

Second Regiment: Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded August 15, 1934); Thirty-sixth Company (disbanded January 1, 1933); Fifty-third Machine Gun Company (Company D) First Battalion, transferred to States July

26, 1934; Fifty-fourth Company (disbanded January 1, 1933); Sixty-fourth Company (Company A) First Battalion (transferred to States July 26, 1934); Second Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded January 1, 1933); Company B (63rd) (disbanded August 8, 1934); First Battalion, second regiment, Headquarters and Headquarters Company (organized January 1, 1933, disbanded August 15, 1933); Observation Squadron 9-M, Headquarters Squadron, (transferred to States August 15, 1934, Division One transferred to States, August 15, 1934); Constabulary detachment.

Nicaragua—Expeditionary service:

Second Brigade: Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded June 4, 1930); Nicaraguan National Guard Detachment (disbanded January 2, 1933); Electoral Detachment (organized July 2, 1930, disbanded November 15, 1930); Nicaraguan Electoral Detachment (organized July 18, 1932, disbanded November 30, 1932); Second Provisional Company, August 15, 1930, to November 13, 1930.

Fifth Regiment: Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded April 12, 1930); Service Company (disbanded April 12, 1930); East Coast Casual Company, April 12-22, 1930, in Nicaragua; First Battalion—Headquarters and Headquarters Company, disbanded January 2, 1933; Company A (17th) (disbanded January 2, 1933); Company D (23rd) (disbanded January 2, 1933); Company B (49th) (disbanded January 2, 1933); Sixty-sixth Company (organized April 12, 1930, disbanded May 1, 1931); Second Battalion—Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded April 12, 1930); Forty-third Company (attached to 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment April 12, 1930, disbanded May 5, 1931); Fifty-first Company (attached to 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment April 12, 1930, disbanded April 30, 1931); Seventy-seventh Company (disbanded April 12, 1930); Third Battalion—Headquarters and Headquarters Company (disbanded April 12, 1930); Eighth Company (disbanded April 12, 1930); Sixteenth Company (disbanded April 12, 1930); Twentieth Company (attached to 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment April 12, 1930, disbanded May 15, 1930); Aircraft Squadrons—Headquarters detachment transferred to States January 2, 1933; Service Company 3-M, transferred to the States January 2, 1933; Utility Squadron 6-M, transferred to States January 2, 1933; Observation Squadron 7-M, transferred to States January 2, 1933; Nicaraguan National Guard detachment.

Ships' detachments ashore in Nicaragua:

U. S. S. *Denver*, September 6, 1930, to November 6, 1930; U. S. S. *Memphis*, July 21, 1932, to November 28, 1932; U. S. S. *Overton*, July 15, 1932, to November 28, 1932; U. S. S. *Rochester*, September 6, 1930, to November 6, 1930; U. S. S. *Sturtevant*, July 12, 1932, to November 28, 1932.

Siberia.—Expeditionary service:

Detachment of Marines stationed at United States naval radio station, Russian Island, Vladivostok, Siberia, from February 16, 1920, to November 19, 1922. Detachments from the Marine detachments of the below-named ships were ashore in Siberia on the following dates: U. S. S. *Albany*, June 21-July 5, 1919; July 3-25, 1919; July 17-25, 1919; December 20, 1919, to March 6, 1920; January 17-March 6, 1920; U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, November 18-19, 1919, detached duty aboard U. S. S. *New Orleans* on landing party; U. S. S. *New Orleans*, Ashore at naval radio station, Russian Island, Siberia, July 25-28, 1919; July 27-August 1, 1919; August 30-31, 1919; September 22 to October 31, 1919; Ashore at Tetuhe Bay, Siberia, July 30 to August 1, 1919; Detached duty, Intelligence Office, Vladivostok, Siberia, September 25 to October 31, 1919; U. S. S. *South Dakota*, January 31 to February 1, 1920, on patrol duty in the City of Vladivostok, Siberia.

50. List of United States Navy vessels that are shown or appear to have left the continental United States for Cuba, Guam, or Puerto Rico between August 12, 1898, and July 4, 1902. Bureau of Navigation reports 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Name of vessels and stations	Date of arrival	Date of departure	Remarks
<i>Alliance:</i>			
Newport, R. I.		Feb. 28, 1899	
Santiago and other points in Cuba.....	Apr. 21, 1899	May 11, 1899	
<i>Annapolis:</i>			
Tompkinsville, N. Y.		Oct. 27, 1898	
San Juan, P. R.	Feb. 3, 1899	Feb. 15, 1899	
Guantanamo and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 24, 1899	Apr. 3, 1899	

Name of vessels and stations	Date of arrival	Date of departure	Remarks
<i>Arethusa:</i>			
League Island, Pa.....		Dec. 16, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Dec. 25, 1898	Jan. 14, 1899	
<i>Brooklyn:</i>			
Hampton Roads, Va.....		Dec. 15, 1898	
Habana and other points in Cuba and Puerto Rico.	Dec. 19, 1898	Apr. 26, 1899	
<i>Brutus:</i>			
Mare Island, Calif.....		Apr. 2, 1899	
San Luis d'Apra and other points in Guam.....	Feb. 8, 1900	Mar. 28, 1901	
<i>Caesar:</i>			
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Oct. 23, 1899	Feb. 26, 1900	
<i>Castine:</i>			
Boston, Mass.....		Dec. 18, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Dec. 26, 1898	Jan. 5, 1899	
San Juan, P. R.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 15, 1899	
<i>Chicago:</i>			
New York, N. Y.....		Feb. 6, 1899	
Habana, Cuba.....	Feb. 23, 1899	Mar. 9, 1899	
Hampton Roads, Va.....		Mar. 13, 1899	
Habana and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 17, 1899	Mar. 24, 1899	
<i>Cincinnati:</i>			
San Juan, P. R.....		Oct. 4, 1898	
Guantanamo and other points in Cuba.....	Oct. 11, 1898	Jan. 4, 1899	
<i>Detroit:</i>			
Boston, Mass.....		Jan. 2, 1899	
Santiago and other points in Cuba.....	Jan. 8, 1899	Feb. 7, 1899	
New Orleans, La.....		Feb. 22, 1899	
Cienfuegos and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 13, 1899	Mar. 25, 1899	
<i>Dolphin:</i>			
Key West, Fla.....		Mar. 18, 1900	
Habana and other points in Cuba; also in Puerto Rico.	Mar. 18, 1900	May 15, 1900	
Key West, Fla.....		Mar. 20, 1902	
Habana and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 21, 1902	Mar. 31, 1902	Tour of inspection of coaling stations in West Indies, with the Chief of Bureau of Equipment.
<i>Eagle:</i>			
Hampton Roads, Va.....		Jan. 20, 1899	
Guantanamo and other points in Cuba.....	Jan. 26, 1899	July 14, 1899	Inspection preliminary to a survey.
Norfolk, Va.....		Nov. 5, 1899	
Nuevitas and other points in Cuba.....	Nov. 11, 1899	June 21, 1900	Survey duty.
Key West, Fla.....		Jan. 27, 1901	
Habana, Cuba.....	Jan. 28, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	Surveying work in vicinity of Cape San Antonio, Cuba.
Key West, Fla.....		Oct. 30, 1901	
Cienfuegos and other points in Cuba.....	Nov. 2, 1901	Apr. 21, 1902	Surveying harbor, Cienfuegos, Cuba.
<i>Essex:</i>			
Norfolk, Va.....		Jan. 3, 1899	
Santiago and other points in Cuba.....	Apr. 10, 1899	Apr. 27, 1899	
Newport, R. I.....		July 13, 1899	
San Juan, P. R.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Feb. 25, 1900	
Guantanamo Bay and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 1, 1900	Mar. 22, 1900	Training service.
<i>Glacier:</i>			
Guantanamo Bay and other points in Cuba.....	Sept. 15, 1898	Dec. 17, 1898	Do.
San Juan, P. R.....	Dec. 20, 1898	Jan. 3, 1899	
<i>Hannibal:</i>			
Lamberts Point, Va.....		Aug. 22, 1901	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Aug. 31, 1901	June 12, 1902	
<i>Hist:</i> Santiago and other points in Cuba.....	Oct. 27, 1898	Jan. 12, 1899	
<i>Indiana:</i>			
Tompkinsville, N. Y.....		Feb. 16, 1899	
Habana and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 1, 1899	Mar. 25, 1899	
San Juan, P. R.....	Apr. 25, 1899	Apr. 26, 1899	
<i>Lebanon:</i>			
Lamberts Point, Va.....		Dec. 17, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Dec. 23, 1898	Jan. 7, 1899	
Key West, Fla.....		Jan. 21, 1899	
Santiago de Cuba.....	Jan. 25, 1899	Jan. 27, 1899	
Key West, Fla.....		Feb. 6, 1899	
Habana, Cuba.....	Feb. 7, 1899	Mar. 1, 1899	
Lamberts Point, Va.....		Mar. 12, 1899	
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	Mar. 19, 1899	Mar. 25, 1899	
Lamberts Point, Va.....		Nov. 23, 1901	
San Juan, P. R.....	June 15, 1902	June 20, 1902	

Name of vessels and stations	Date of arrival	Date of departure	Remarks
<i>Leonidas:</i>			
Quantanamo, Cuba.....	Oct. 18, 1898	Oct. 29, 1898	
Lamberts Point, Va.....		Sept. 14, 1901	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Sept. 20, 1901	June 26, 1902	
<i>Machias:</i>			
Tompkinsville, N. Y.....		Jan. 19, 1899	
Habana and other points in Cuba.....	Jan. 26, 1899	Mar. 28, 1899	
Key West, Fla.....		Apr. 19, 1899	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Apr. 24, 1899	May 8, 1899	
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	May 12, 1899	May 22, 1899	
Key West, Fla.....		July 16, 1899	
San Juan, P. R.....	July 21, 1899	July 30, 1899	
Gibara and other points in Cuba.....	Aug. 26, 1899	Sept. 14, 1899	Patrolling for filibusters.
Pensacola, Fla.....		Feb. 17, 1902	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Mar. 8, 1902	Apr. 4, 1902	General; Potomac Fleet.
<i>Marblehead:</i>			
New York, N. Y.....		Mar. 2, 1899	
Habana and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 9, 1899	Mar. 25, 1899	
<i>Marcellus:</i>			
Boston, Mass.....		Oct. 27, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Feb. 5, 1899	
<i>Marietta:</i>			
Boston, Mass.....		Oct. 10, 1898	
Gibara and other points in Cuba.....	Oct. 17, 1898	Nov. 14, 1898	
Key West, Fla.....		Nov. 18, 1901	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 23, 1902	Ship employed carrying mail and stores from San Juan, P. R. to Culebra, V. I., for vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron.
<i>Massachusetts:</i>			
New York, N. Y.....		Apr. 7, 1899	
San Juan, P. R.....	Apr. 25, 1899	Apr. 26, 1899	
<i>Mayflower:</i>			
Tompkinsville, N. Y.....		Dec. 6, 1898	
Calmanera and other points in Cuba.....	Dec. 11, 1898	Jan. 9, 1899	
New York, N. Y.....		June 23, 1900	Special service.
San Juan, P. R.....	June 30, 1900		
Boston, Mass.....		Aug. 14, 1900	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Aug. 20, 1900	Mar. 31, 1901	Surveying special service.
<i>Nashville:</i>			
Gibara, Cuba.....		Oct. 18, 1898	
Off San Key, Fla.....		Feb. 9, 1899	
Habana, Cuba.....	Feb. 9, 1899	do	
Mobile, Ala.....		Feb. 18, 1899	
Cienfuegos and other points in Cuba; also in Puerto Rico.....	Feb. 22, 1899	Apr. 11, 1899	
<i>Newark:</i>			
Quantanamo Bay, Cuba.....		Oct. 4, 1898	
Do.....	Oct. 12, 1898	Oct. 17, 1898	
San Juan, P. R.....	Oct. 21, 1898	Nov. 6, 1898	
Tompkinsville, N. Y.....		Nov. 26, 1898	
Quantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	Mar. 29, 1899	Mar. 29, 1899	
<i>New York:</i>			
Hampton Roads, Va.....		Dec. 3, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Dec. 7, 1898	Dec. 19, 1898	
Tompkinsville, N. Y.....		Feb. 16, 1899	
Habana and other points in Cuba; also in Puerto Rico.....	Mar. 1, 1899	Apr. 26, 1899	
<i>Panther:</i>			
Philadelphia, Pa.....		Nov. 26, 1898	
San Juan, P. R.....	Dec. 2, 1898	June 25, 1899	
<i>Peoria:</i>			
New York, N. Y.....		Nov. 3, 1898	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Nov. 9, 1898	Mar. 5, 1899	
<i>Potomac:</i> Quantanamo and other points in Cuba.....	Sept. 23, 1898	Nov. 8, 1898	
<i>Resolute:</i>			
Key West, Fla.....		Oct. 10, 1898	
Habana and other points in Cuba.....	Oct. 11, 1898	Apr. 29, 1899	
<i>Sandalwood:</i> Gibara, Cuba.....	Nov. 5, 1898	Nov. 6, 1898	
<i>Scorpion:</i>			
Key West, Fla.....		Nov. 19, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Nov. 20, 1898	Nov. 27, 1898	
Key West, Fla.....		Nov. 9, 1900	
San Juan, P. R.....	Dec. 23, 1900	Jan. 1, 1901	Special service for Navy Department.
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Apr. 10, 1901	Apr. 15, 1901	Special service.

Name of vessels and stations	Date of arrival	Date of departure	Remarks
<i>Solace:</i>			
Ponce and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Oct. 1, 1898	Oct. 3, 1898	
Norfolk, Va.....		Nov. 1, 1898	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Nov. 5, 1898	Nov. 10, 1898	
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Nov. 14, 1898	
<i>Southery:</i>			
Key West, Fla.....		Oct. 2, 1898	
Guantanamo and other points in Cuba.....	Oct. 6, 1898	Jan. 16, 1899	
<i>Sterling:</i>			
New York, N. Y.....		Oct. 11, 1898	
San Juan, P. R.....	Jan. 19, 1899	Jan. 28, 1899	
<i>Supply:</i>			
Key West, Fla.....		Aug. 16, 1898	
Gibara, Cuba.....	Aug. 18, 1898	Aug. 19, 1898	
Tompkinsville, N. Y.....		Sept. 12, 1898	
San Juan, P. R.....	Sept. 20, 1898	Sept. 25, 1898	
Guantanamo and other points in Cuba.....	Sept. 22, 1898	Oct. 3, 1898	
<i>Texas:</i>			
Hampton Roads, Va.....		Dec. 14, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Dec. 17, 1898	Feb. 9, 1899	
Galveston, Tex.....		Feb. 17, 1899	
Habana and other points in Cuba.....	Feb. 20, 1899	Mar. 25, 1899	
San Juan, P. R.....	Apr. 25, 1899	Apr. 26, 1899	
Hampton Roads, Va.....		Dec. 13, 1899	
Habana, Cuba.....	Dec. 17, 1899	Dec. 21, 1899	Took on board remains of <i>Maine</i> dead.
<i>Topeka:</i>			
Key West, Fla.....		Nov. 27, 1898	
Habana, Cuba.....	Nov. 27, 1898	Jan. 1, 1899	
San Juan, P. R.....	Jan. 19, 1899	Jan. 28, 1899	
<i>Uncas:</i>			
Port Royal, S. C.....		Oct. 8, 1899	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Oct. 17, 1899	Aug. 25, 1901	Inspection of light-houses. Taking passengers for U. S. Army. = 4
San Juan, P. R.....	Feb. 2, 1902	Apr. 28, 1902	With mail and provisions to special detachment of marines.
<i>Vicksburg:</i>			
Hampton Roads, Va.....		Nov. 2, 1898	
Polominas Island and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Feb. 3, 1899	Feb. 18, 1899	
Guantanamo and other points in Cuba.....	Mar. 24, 1899	Apr. 3, 1899	
<i>Vizen:</i>			
Key West, Fla.....		Feb. 4, 1900	
San Juan and other points in Puerto Rico.....	Feb. 8, 1900	Apr. 17, 1900	
Port Padre and other points in Cuba.....	Apr. 21, 1900	May 25, 1900	
Key West, Fla.....		Nov. 18, 1900	
Nuevitas and other points in Cuba.....	Nov. 20, 1900	June 25, 1901	Making passage and surveying.
Key West, Fla.....		Nov. 21, 1901	
Bahia Honda and other points in Cuba.....	Nov. 22, 1901	June 24, 1902	Do.
<i>Wilmington:</i>			
Norfolk, Va.....		Dec. 24, 1898	
San Juan, P. R.....	Dec. 30, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
<i>Yankton:</i>			
Palm Beach, Fla.....		Jan. 20, 1899	
Guantanamo Bay and other points in Cuba.....	Jan. 24, 1899	June 26, 1899	
Port Royal, S. C.....		Nov. 12, 1899	
Nipe and other points in Cuba.....	Nov. 19, 1899	June 20, 1900	Surveying duty.
Port Royal, S. C.....		Nov. 18, 1900	
Nipe Bay and other points in Cuba.....	Nov. 24, 1900	June 25, 1901	Surveying of Nipe Bay, Cuba.
Key West, Fla.....		Dec. 14, 1901	
Cape Corrientes and other points in Cuba.....	Dec. 16, 1901	June 9, 1902	Surveying work.

51. List of United States Army organizations which left the United States for service in Cuba or Puerto Rico between August 12, 1898, and July 4, 1902, as shown in report, Adjutant General, War Department July 1, 1909.

	Period	
	Years	Months
ENGINEER TROOPS		
COMPANY C (FORMERLY COMPANY E)		
Cuba: June 14 to Aug. 28, 1898.....	0	2
COMPANY E (FORMERLY COMPANY C)		
Cuba: June 14 to Aug. 28, 1898.....	0	1
CAVALRY		
FIRST U. S. CAVALRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, June 14 to Aug. 15, 1898 (4 troops remained in Florida to August 1898).....		2
SECOND U. S. CAVALRY		
Cuba:		
A, C, D, and F, June 14 to Aug. 28, 1898.....	0	2
Headquarters and B, Feb. 16, 1899, to Apr. 28, 1902.....	3	2
A, C, and D, Feb. 3, 1899, to Apr. 28, 1902.....	3	3
E and H, Feb. 16, 1899, to Jan. 22, 1902.....	2	11
F and G, Feb. 3, 1899, to Jan. 22, 1902.....	3	3
I, K, and L, Feb. 16, 1899, to May 9, 1902.....	3	3
M, Feb. 3, 1899, to May 9, 1902.....	3	3
Puerto Rico: B, July 23 to Dec. 1, 1898 (7 troops remained in Florida to August 1898).....		4
FIFTH U. S. CAVALRY		
Puerto Rico:		
Headquarters and K and L, Nov. 9, 1898, to Aug. 11, 1900.....	1	9
A, July 25, 1898, to Mar. 29, 1900.....	1	8
B and D, Nov. 9, 1898, to Mar. 29, 1900.....	1	5
C, Feb. 1, 1899, to Mar. 29, 1900.....	1	2
E and G, Nov. 9, 1898, to Dec. 4, 1900.....	2	1
F and H, Feb. 1, 1899, to Dec. 21, 1900.....	1	11
I and M, Feb. 1, 1899, to Aug. 11, 1900.....	1	6
SIXTH U. S. CAVALRY		
Puerto Rico: H, July 28 to Dec. 1, 1898 (3 troops remained in Florida to Aug. 1, 1898).....	0	4
SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY		
Cuba:		
Headquarters and E, G, I, and L, Jan. 13, 1899, to May 22, 1902.....	3	4
A, Jan. 13, 1899, to Apr. 22, 1902.....	3	3
B, Jan. 22, 1899, to Apr. 22, 1902.....	3	3
C, Jan. 13, 1899, to Apr. 17, 1902.....	3	3
D, Jan. 22, 1899, to Apr. 21, 1902.....	3	3
F, H, K, and M, Jan. 22, 1899, to May 22, 1902.....	3	4
EIGHTH U. S. CAVALRY		
Cuba:		
Headquarters and I and M, Nov. 13, 1898, to Mar. 2, 1902.....	3	4
A, B, and C, Nov. 13, 1898, to Jan. 23, 1900.....	1	2
D, Jan. 31, 1899, to Jan. 23, 1900.....	1	
E and H, Jan. 31, 1899, to May 26, 1902.....	3	4
F, Jan. 31, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1902.....	3	3
G, Nov. 13, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1902.....	3	6
K and L, Jan. 31, 1899, to Mar. 2, 1902.....	3	1
NINTH U. S. CAVALRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, June 14 to Aug. 20, 1898 (4 troops remained in Florida to August 1898).....		2
TENTH U. S. CAVALRY		
Cuba:		
Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and I, June 14 to Aug. 20, 1898 (4 troops remained in Florida to August 1898).....		2
Headquarters and A, C, L, and M, May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1902.....	3	
B, D, J, and K, May 17, 1899, to May 12, 1902.....	3	
E and F, May 17, 1899, to Jan. 10, 1900.....		8
G and H, May 1, 1899, to Jan. 10, 1900 (4 troops remained in Texas, January 1900 to April 1901).....		8

	Period	
	Years	Months
FIELD ARTILLERY		
FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY		
<i>Battery D (formerly Battery E, First Artillery, and First Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba: June 14 to Aug. 25, 1898.....		2
<i>Battery E (formerly Battery C, Third Artillery, and Fifth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba and Puerto Rico: July 3 to Dec. 1, 1898 (sailed for Cuba July 3, and left there for Puerto Rico July 20, 1898).....		5
<i>Battery F (formerly Battery D, Fifth Artillery, and Ninth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba and Puerto Rico: July 3 to Dec. 1, 1898 (sailed for Cuba July 3, and left there for Puerto Rico July 20, 1898).....		5
THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY		
<i>Battery A (formerly Battery F, Third Artillery, and Sixth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba and Puerto Rico: July 3 to Dec. 1, 1898 (sailed for Cuba July 3, and left there for Puerto Rico July 20, 1898).....		5
<i>Battery B (formerly Battery M, Seventh Artillery, and Fifteenth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Puerto Rico: July 23, 1898, to June 27, 1899.....		11
<i>Battery C (formerly Battery F, Fifth Artillery, and Tenth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba: July 3 to Aug. 30, 1898.....		2
<i>Battery D (formerly Battery A, Second Artillery, and Third Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba, June 14 to Aug. 30, 1898.....		3
Jan. 21, 1899, to Apr. 22, 1902.....	3	3
<i>Battery E (formerly Battery F, Second Artillery, and Fourth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba, June 14 to Aug. 23, 1898.....		2
Jan. 21, 1899, to Aug. 12, 1900.....	1	7
<i>Battery F (formerly Battery C, Seventh Artillery, and Fourteenth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Puerto Rico: July 23, 1898, to June 27, 1899.....		11
FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY		
<i>Battery C (formerly Twenty-ninth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba: Sept. 22, 1901, to Jan. 7, 1902.....		4
<i>Battery D (formerly Battery F, Fourth Artillery, and Eighth Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba: July 3 to Aug. 30, 1898.....		2
SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY		
<i>Battery A (formerly Battery K, First Artillery, and Second Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba: June 14 to Aug. 30, 1898.....		3
<i>Battery D (formerly Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Seventh Battery Field Artillery)</i>		
Cuba and Puerto Rico: July 3 to Dec. 1, 1898 (sailed for Cuba July 3 and left there for Puerto Rico July 20, 1898).....		5
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS		
THIRTEENTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Dec. 29, 1898, to Oct. 18, 1899.....		10
FOURTEENTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Dec. 29, 1898, to Oct. 18, 1899.....		10
FIFTEENTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Jan. 21 to Oct. 18, 1899.....		9

	Period	
	Years	Months
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS—Continued		
SIXTEENTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Dec. 29, 1898, to Oct. 18, 1900		10
SEVENTEENTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Jan. 21, 1900, to Feb. 8, 1904	5	1
EIGHTEENTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Jan. 11, 1899, to Oct. 27, 1903	4	10
NINETEENTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Jan. 11, 1899, to Feb. 8, 1904	5	1
TWENTIETH COMPANY		
Cuba: Dec. 29, 1898, to Feb. 8, 1904	5	1
TWENTY-FIRST COMPANY		
Cuba: Dec. 29, 1898, to Oct. 27, 1903	4	10
TWENTY-SECOND COMPANY		
Cuba: Dec. 29, 1898, to Feb. 8, 1904	5	1
TWENTY-THIRD COMPANY		
Cuba: Oct. 22, 1899, to Oct. 24, 1903	4	
TWENTY-FOURTH COMPANY		
Cuba: Oct. 22, 1899, to Oct. 24, 1903	4	
FORTY-FIRST COMPANY		
Cuba: June 14 to Aug. 22, 1898		2
FORTY-SECOND COMPANY		
Cuba: June 14 to Aug. 15, 1898		2
FIFTY-SECOND COMPANY		
Puerto Rico: Mar. 1, 1899, to Dec. 3, 1900	1	9
FIFTY-THIRD COMPANY		
Puerto Rico: Aug. 8, 1898, to Dec. 3, 1900	2	4
FIFTY-SIXTH COMPANY		
Puerto Rico: Nov. 14, 1900, to May 17, 1904	3	6
FIFTY-NINTH COMPANY		
Puerto Rico: Nov. 14, 1900, to May 15, 1904	3	6
INFANTRY		
FIRST U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba:		
E and G, May 10 to 17, 1898		2
Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 28, 1898		7
Headquarters and F, Dec. 30, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1900	1	9
A and D, Dec. 30, 1898, to Sept. 19, 1899		9
B, Dec. 29, 1898, to Sept. 19, 1899		8
C, Jan. 8 to Sept. 19, 1899		7
E and H, Jan. 8, 1899, to Aug. 12, 1900	1	7
H, Dec. 29, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1900	1	7
I, Dec. 29, 1898, to Sept. 6, 1900	1	8
K, Jan. 8, 1899, to Aug. 7, 1900	1	7
L, Dec. 30, 1898, to Aug. 7, 1900	1	7
M, Dec. 29, 1898, to Aug. 7, 1900 (4 companies in Kansas and Arkansas, September 1899 to April 1901)	1	7

	Period	
	Years	Months
INFANTRY—Continued		
SECOND U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba:		
Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug 15, 1898.....		2
1, June 29 to Aug. 15, 1898.....		2
Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Apr. 13, 1899, to July 24, 1900.....	1	3
E, F, G, and H, Apr. 13 to Sept. 25, 1899.....		5
1, K, L, and M, May 25, 1899, to July 24, 1900 (4 companies in Ohio and Kentucky, September 1899 to April 1902).....	1	2
THIRD U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 25, 1898.....		2
FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 19, 1898.....		2
FIFTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba:		
Headquarters and A, C, F, and G, Aug. 21, 1898, to July 25, 1900.....	1	11
B, D, E, and H, Aug. 21, 1898, to Aug. 9, 1900.....	2	
I, K, L, and M, Aug. 21, 1898, to Sept. 27, 1899.....	1	1
SEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, June 14 to Aug. 27, 1898.....		2
EIGHTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 20, 1898.....		2
Puerto Rico: F, July 28, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1898.....		4
Cuba:		
Headquarters and A, B, C, D, G, and H, Dec. 13, 1898, to July 24, 1900.....	1	7
E and F, Dec. 13, 1898, to July 21, 1900.....	1	7
I, K, L, and M, Dec. 13, 1898, to Sept. 19, 1899.....		9
TENTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 16, 1898.....		2
Cuba:		
Headquarters and E, F, and G, Dec. 11, 1898, to Feb. 28, 1901.....	2	3
A, Dec. 23, 1898, to Feb. 17, 1901.....	2	2
B, Dec. 11, 1898, to Feb. 17, 1901.....	2	2
C and D, Dec. 17, 1898, to Feb. 17, 1901.....	2	2
H, Dec. 23, 1898, to Feb. 28, 1901.....	2	2
I and M, Dec. 23, 1898, to Sept. 25, 1899.....		9
K and L, Dec. 17, 1898, to Sept. 25, 1899 (4 companies in Nebraska and Wyoming, October 1899 to March 1902).....		9
ELEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Puerto Rico:		
Headquarters and K, July 23, 1898, to Dec. 5, 1900.....	2	4
A, C, and D, July 22, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1900.....	2	1
B, July 23, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1900.....	2	1
E, F, G, and H, July 23, 1898, to Apr. 8, 1902.....	3	9
I, July 23, 1898, to Dec. 3, 1900.....	2	4
L and M, July 22, 1898, to Dec. 5, 1900.....	2	4
TWELFTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 23, 1898.....		2
FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba:		
Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Nov. 28, 1898, to Jan. 9, 1900.....	1	1
E, F, G, and K, Nov. 28, 1898, to Oct. 20, 1899 (4 companies in New York from October 1899).....		11
SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba:		
Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 18, 1898.....		2
I, July 14 to Aug. 18, 1898 (organized in Cuba).....		1
K, July 13 to Aug. 18, 1898 (organized in Cuba).....		1
SEVENTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 21, 1898.....		2
NINETEENTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Puerto Rico: Regiment, July 23, 1898, to June 5, 1899.....		10

	Period	
	Years	Months
INFANTRY—Continued		
TWENTIETH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 23, 1898.....		2
I, July 13 to Aug. 23, 1898.....		1
TWENTY-FIRST U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 23, 1898.....		2
TWENTY-SECOND U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 20, 1898.....		2
TWENTY-FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Sept. 3, 1898.....		3
TWENTY-FIFTH U. S. INFANTRY		
Cuba: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, June 14 to Aug. 22, 1898.....		2

52. List of volunteer organizations which left the United States for service in Cuba or Puerto Rico between August 12, 1898, and July 4, 1902, as found in statistical exhibit of strength of volunteer forces called into service during the War with Spain issued by The Adjutant General's office in 1899.

TROOPS THAT WENT TO CUBA

Organization	Mustered in—	Mustered out—	Left the United States	Returned to the United States
Third Georgia Infantry.....	Aug. 24, 1898.....	Apr. 22, 1899	Jan. 14, 1899	Mar. 29, 1899
Second Illinois Infantry.....	May 16, 1898.....	Apr. 26, 1899	Dec. 9, 1898	Apr. 3, 1899
Fourth Illinois Infantry.....	May 19-20, 1898.....	May 2, 1899	Jan. 3, 1899	Apr. 5, 1899
Ninth Illinois Infantry.....	July 4-11, 1898.....	May 20, 1899	do.....	Apr. 21, 1899
One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry.....	May 12, 1898.....	Apr. 25, 1899	Jan. 8, 1899	Mar. 29, 1899
One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry.....	July 11-13, 1898.....	Apr. 30, 1899	Dec. 13, 1898	Mar. 31, 1899
Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry.....	June 2, 1898.....	May 13, 1899	Dec. 19, 1898	Apr. 11, 1899
Twenty-third Kansas Infantry (Colored).....	July 2-19, 1898.....	Apr. 10, 1899	Aug. 25, 1898	Mar. 5, 1899
Third Kentucky Infantry.....	May 21-31, 1898.....	May 16, 1899	Jan. 18, 1899	Apr. 10, 1899
Second Louisiana Infantry.....	May 11-20, 1898.....	Apr. 18, 1899	Dec. 24, 1898	Mar. 22, 1899
Maine Volunteer Artillery, Batteries A, B, C, D.....	May 17-July 20, 1898.....	Mar. 31, 1899	Jan. 17, 1899	Mar. 11, 1899
Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.....	May 11-14, 1898.....	Apr. 28, 1899	Jan. 7, 1899	Apr. 9, 1899
Thirty-first Michigan Infantry.....	May 8-11, 1898.....	May 17, 1899	Jan. 27, 1899	Apr. 16, 1899
Sixth Missouri Infantry.....	July 20-Aug. 6, 1898.....	May 10, 1899	Dec. 21, 1898	Apr. 11, 1899
Third Nebraska Infantry.....	July 1-17, 1898.....	May 11, 1899	Dec. 30, 1898	Apr. 12, 1899
Twelfth New York Infantry.....	May 13, 1898.....	Apr. 20, 1899	do.....	Mar. 26, 1899
Two Hundred and Second New York Infantry.....	July 19-Aug. 8, 1898.....	Apr. 15, 1899	Dec. 5, 1898	Mar. 20, 1899
First North Carolina Infantry.....	May 3-11, 1898.....	Apr. 22, 1899	Dec. 8, 1898	Mar. 28, 1899
Sixth Ohio Infantry.....	May 12-July 2, 1898.....	May 24, 1899	Dec. 30, 1898	Apr. 26, 1899
Second South Carolina Infantry.....	May 14-Aug. 23, 1898.....	Apr. 19, 1899	Jan. 3, 1899	Mar. 28, 1899
Fourth Tennessee Infantry.....	July 1-13, 1898.....	May 6, 1899	Dec. 1, 1898	Apr. 1, 1899
First Texas Infantry.....	May 10-12, 1898.....	Apr. 18, 1899	Dec. 23, 1898	Apr. 2, 1899
Fourth Virginia Infantry.....	May 9-25, 1898.....	Apr. 27, 1899	Dec. 19, 1898	Mar. 28, 1899
Second U. S. Volunteer Engineers.....	June 28-July 12, 1898.....	May 16, 1899	Nov. 23, 1898	Apr. 17, 1899
Third U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Headquarters E, F, G, H.....			Feb. 4, 1899	Do.
Companies A, B, C, and K.....	July 25-Aug. 20, 1898.....	May 17, 1899	Feb. 17, 1899	Do.
Companies D, I, L, and M.....			Dec. 20, 1898	Do.
Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	June 11-July 9, 1898.....	May 12, 1899	Aug. 13, 1898	Apr. 2, 1899
Fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	June 2-15, 1898.....	June 8, 1899	Oct. 12, 1898	May 16, 1899
Ninth U. S. Volunteer Infantry (colored).....	June 18-July 16, 1898.....	May 25, 1899	Aug. 17, 1898	Apr. 30, 1899

¹ Company F sailed on Dec. 13, 1898.

TROOPS THAT WENT TO PUERTO RICO

Organization	Mustered in—	Mustered out—	Left the United States	Returned to the United States
Forty-seventh New York Infantry.	May 24, 1898	Mar. 31, 1899	Oct. 10, 1898	Mar. 10, 1899
Sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry....	June 24-July 15, 1898	Mar. 15, 1899	do.	Feb. 18, 1899

VESSELS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN BETWEEN AUG. 27, 1926, AND JAN. 2, 1933; AND THE DATES BETWEEN WHICH THESE RESPECTIVE VESSELS WERE ENGAGED

53. List of vessels:

Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive		Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive	
	From—	To—		From—	To—
Asbeville.....	Aug. 5, 1929	Aug. 12, 1929	Denver.....	Nov. 27, 1929	Nov. 28, 1929
Do.....	Dec. 26, 1929	Do.....	Do.....	Mar. 29, 1930	Mar. 31, 1930
Do.....	Feb. 7, 1930	Feb. 9, 1930	Do.....	Apr. 22, 1930	May 7, 1930
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1931	Mar. 3, 1931	Do.....	Sept. 5, 1930	Oct. 19, 1930
Do.....	Apr. 14, 1931	Apr. 30, 1931	Detroit.....	Mar. 23, 1927	Apr. 17, 1927
Do.....	May 13, 1931	June 17, 1931	Edwards, J. D.....	Jan. 9, 1927	Jan. 9, 1927
Bainbridge.....	Apr. 26, 1927	June 4, 1927	Do.....	Jan. 17, 1927	Jan. 27, 1927
Barker.....	Jan. 19, 1927	Do.....	Do.....	Jan. 31, 1927	Feb. 3, 1927
Do.....	Jan. 13, 1927	Jan. 31, 1927	Do.....	Feb. 7, 1927	Feb. 13, 1927
Barry.....	Dec. 19, 1926	Dec. 30, 1926	Flusser.....	Apr. 24, 1927	May 19, 1927
Do.....	Jan. 2, 1927	Jan. 9, 1927	Do.....	May 23, 1927	June 12, 1927
Borle.....	Jan. 9, 1927	Jan. 18, 1927	Galveston.....	Aug. 27, 1926	Nov. 1, 1926
Do.....	Jan. 24, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Do.....	Nov. 13, 1926	Dec. 7, 1926
Brooks.....	Dec. 18, 1926	Dec. 21, 1926	Do.....	Dec. 10, 1926	Dec. 20, 1926
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 11, 1927	Do.....	Do.....	Jan. 5, 1927	Feb. 27, 1927
Do.....	Jan. 14, 1927	Jan. 27, 1927	Do.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Apr. 22, 1927
Cleveland.....	Dec. 12, 1926	Jan. 17, 1927	Do.....	Apr. 30, 1927	June 18, 1927
Do.....	Jan. 21, 1927	Mar. 22, 1927	Do.....	Sept. 26, 1927	Oct. 13, 1927
Do.....	Mar. 28, 1927	May 24, 1927	Do.....	Nov. 6, 1927	Nov. 20, 1927
Do.....	May 30, 1927	June 7, 1927	Do.....	Dec. 2, 1927	Dec. 20, 1927
Do.....	June 18, 1927	July 21, 1927	Do.....	Jan. 8, 1928	Jan. 23, 1928
Do.....	Aug. 4, 1927	Aug. 24, 1927	Do.....	Feb. 26, 1928	Mar. 31, 1928
Do.....	Sept. 16, 1927	Sept. 19, 1927	Do.....	Apr. 4, 1928	Apr. 11, 1928
Do.....	Sept. 23, 1927	Oct. 1, 1927	Do.....	Apr. 30, 1928	Apr. 30, 1928
Do.....	Oct. 11, 1927	Oct. 14, 1927	Do.....	May 15, 1928	June 18, 1928
Do.....	Oct. 28, 1927	Nov. 20, 1927	Do.....	Sept. 28, 1928	Oct. 19, 1928
Do.....	Mar. 24, 1928	Apr. 24, 1928	Do.....	Nov. 2, 1928	Nov. 15, 1928
Do.....	Apr. 29, 1928	Do.....	Do.....	Feb. 15, 1929	Feb. 19, 1929
Do.....	May 15, 1928	June 14, 1928	Do.....	Apr. 18, 1929	Apr. 19, 1929
Do.....	July 11, 1928	Do.....	Do.....	June 2, 1929	June 27, 1929
Do.....	July 23, 1928	July 26, 1928	Do.....	Aug. 2, 1929	Aug. 4, 1929
Do.....	July 31, 1928	Aug. 8, 1928	Do.....	Apr. 5, 1930	Apr. 22, 1930
Do.....	Aug. 25, 1928	Sept. 22, 1928	Gilmer.....	Sept. 25, 1926	Oct. 7, 1926
Do.....	Oct. 4, 1928	Oct. 15, 1928	Do.....	Oct. 11, 1926	Oct. 30, 1926
Do.....	Oct. 20, 1928	Do.....	Goff.....	Jan. 15, 1927	Feb. 11, 1927
Do.....	Nov. 3, 1928	Nov. 8, 1928	Hatfield.....	Feb. 13, 1927	Feb. 27, 1927
Do.....	May 19, 1929	May 21, 1929	Do.....	Mar. 3, 1927	Mar. 21, 1927
Do.....	June 27, 1929	Aug. 2, 1929	Henderson.....	Mar. 7, 1927	Mar. 26, 1927
Coughlan.....	Feb. 18, 1927	Mar. 21, 1927	Humphreys.....	Nov. 21, 1926	Nov. 22, 1926
Denver.....	Sept. 18, 1926	Do.....	James, Reuben.....	Jan. 31, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927
Do.....	Sept. 25, 1926	Nov. 16, 1926	Kane.....	Mar. 19, 1927	Apr. 4, 1927
Do.....	Nov. 27, 1926	Jan. 13, 1927	Do.....	Apr. 24, 1927	Apr. 24, 1927
Do.....	Jan. 17, 1927	Mar. 20, 1927	Kidder.....	June 13, 1927	June 27, 1927
Do.....	Mar. 26, 1927	Mar. 30, 1927	King.....	Apr. 28, 1927	May 3, 1927
Do.....	June 2, 1927	June 29, 1927	Do.....	May 7, 1927	June 9, 1927
Do.....	July 15, 1927	Aug. 13, 1927	La Vallette.....	June 13, 1927	June 23, 1927
Do.....	Aug. 24, 1927	Sept. 6, 1927	Lawrence.....	Feb. 13, 1927	Mar. 11, 1927
Do.....	Dec. 29, 1927	Jan. 12, 1928	Do.....	Mar. 14, 1927	Mar. 21, 1927
Do.....	Jan. 29, 1928	Jan. 22, 1928	Litchfield.....	June 23, 1927	July 19, 1927
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1928	Feb. 19, 1928	Do.....	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1927
Do.....	Apr. 9, 1928	Mar. 28, 1928	Marblehead.....	Jan. 11, 1927	Jan. 29, 1927
Do.....	June 17, 1928	May 15, 1928	Mareus.....	Aug. 11, 1917	Aug. 13, 1927
Do.....	Aug. 8, 1928	Aug. 12, 1928	McFarland.....	Mar. 19, 1927	Apr. 8, 1927
Do.....	Aug. 25, 1928	Aug. 27, 1928	Do.....	Apr. 12, 1927	Apr. 24, 1927
Do.....	Dec. 6, 1928	Dec. 14, 1928	Melvin.....	June 25, 1927	July 18, 1927
Do.....	Jan. 1, 1929	Jan. 4, 1929	Memphis.....	Oct. 26, 1932	Nov. 8, 1932
Do.....	Jan. 16, 1929	Jan. 21, 1929	Mervine.....	June 26, 1927	June 26, 1927
Do.....	Apr. 11, 1929	Apr. 14, 1929	Do.....	July 9, 1927	July 20, 1927
Do.....	Aug. 9, 1929	Aug. 9, 1929	Millwaukee.....	Jan. 29, 1927	Feb. 8, 1927
Do.....	Aug. 16, 1929	Sept. 30, 1929	Do.....	Feb. 11, 1927	Feb. 15, 1927
			Do.....	Feb. 19, 1927	May 2, 1927

Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive		Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive	
	From—	To—		From—	To—
Milwaukee	June 2, 1927	June 4, 1927	Sacramento	Mar. 14, 1930	Mar. 24, 1930
Do.	June 9, 1927	June 13, 1927	Do.	Jan. 3, 1931	Jan. 31, 1931
Mullany	July 30, 1927	Aug. 13, 1927	Do.	Apr. 17, 1931	May 13, 1931
Osborne	Jan. 11, 1927	Jan. 16, 1927	Do.	Aug. 14, 1931	Sept. 11, 1931
Overton	Aug. 30, 1932	Sept. 13, 1932	Selridge	June 18, 1927	July 17, 1927
Paulding, J. K.	Nov. 1, 1926	Nov. 13, 1926	Do.	July 23, 1927	July 26, 1927
Do.	Nov. 16, 1926	Nov. 19, 1926	Shirk	July 2, 1927	July 23, 1927
Do.	Mar. 19, 1927	Mar. 29, 1927	Sloat	June 25, 1927	July 9, 1927
Do.	Apr. 3, 1927	Apr. 24, 1927	Do.	July 22, 1927	Aug. 8, 1927
Pbllip	Jan. 31, 1932	Feb. 9, 1932	Smith, Robert	June 12, 1927	June 25, 1927
Do.	Apr. 8, 1932	Apr. 11, 1932	Do.	July 16, 1927	Aug. 9, 1927
Do.	Apr. 30, 1932	Apr. 30, 1932	Sturtevant	Sept. 19, 1932	Oct. 4, 1932
Preston	Apr. 29, 1927	May 10, 1927	Thompson, Smith	Sept. 25, 1926	Sept. 30, 1926
Do.	May 15, 1927	June 3, 1927	Do.	Oct. 3, 1926	Nov. 1, 1926
Do.	June 7, 1927	June 13, 1927	Do.	Jan. 11, 1927	Jan. 16, 1927
Quall	Dec. 27, 1926	Jan. 31, 1927	Tracy	Nov. 22, 1926	Dec. 18, 1926
Do.	Feb. 9, 1927	Feb. 12, 1927	Do.	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 26, 1927
Raleigh	Feb. 5, 1927	Mar. 23, 1927	Trenton	Apr. 17, 1927	May 16, 1927
Reld	Apr. 24, 1927	May 22, 1927	Tulsa	Aug. 29, 1926	Sept. 28, 1926
Do.	May 26, 1927	June 12, 1927	Do.	Oct. 7, 1926	Oct. 8, 1926
Rochester	Aug. 31, 1926	Oct. 6, 1926	Do.	Oct. 12, 1926	Oct. 16, 1926
Do.	Oct. 15, 1926	Dec. 9, 1926	Do.	Nov. 1, 1926	Dec. 14, 1926
Do.	Dec. 22, 1926	Jan. 20, 1927	Do.	Mar. 3, 1927	Apr. 30, 1927
Do.	Jan. 27, 1927	Feb. 1, 1927	Do.	May 7, 1927	July 19, 1927
Do.	July 21, 1927	July 24, 1927	Do.	Aug. 13, 1927	Sept. 24, 1927
Do.	Aug. 2, 1927	Aug. 5, 1927	Do.	Oct. 14, 1927	Nov. 7, 1927
Do.	Oct. 10, 1927	Oct. 11, 1927	Do.	Nov. 30, 1927	Dec. 20, 1927
Do.	Nov. 6, 1927	Nov. 7, 1927	Do.	Jan. 6, 1928	Feb. 16, 1928
Do.	Jan. 7, 1928	Feb. 1, 1928	Do.	Mar. 10, 1928	
Do.	Feb. 16, 1928	Mar. 15, 1928	Do.	June 14, 1928	July 2, 1928
Do.	Mar. 24, 1928	Apr. 7, 1928	Do.	July 7, 1928	July 11, 1928
Do.	May 28, 1928	May 31, 1928	Do.	July 21, 1928	July 25, 1928
Do.	June 27, 1928	June 30, 1928	Do.	Aug. 7, 1928	Aug. 21, 1928
Do.	July 8, 1928	July 18, 1928	Do.	Aug. 31, 1928	Sept. 16, 1928
Do.	Aug. 21, 1928	Aug. 25, 1928	Do.	Sept. 28, 1928	Oct. 4, 1928
Do.	Sept. 22, 1928	Sept. 27, 1928	Do.	Nov. 18, 1928	Dec. 9, 1928
Do.	Oct. 19, 1928	Nov. 27, 1928	Whipple	Nov. 22, 1926	
Do.	Dec. 31, 1928	Jan. 7, 1929	Do.	Dec. 5, 1926	Dec. 5, 1926
Do.	Feb. 4, 1929	Feb. 11, 1929	Do.	Dec. 9, 1926	Dec. 19, 1926
Do.	July 13, 1929	July 18, 1929	Do.	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 27, 1927
Do.	Nov. 25, 1929	Dec. 19, 1929	Wickes	Jan. 30, 1932	Feb. 9, 1932
Do.	Oct. 9, 1930	Nov. 16, 1930	Williamson	Jan. 15, 1927	Jan. 29, 1927
Do.	Apr. 3, 1931	Apr. 14, 1931	Do.	Feb. 2, 1927	Feb. 18, 1927
Sacramento	Mar. 16, 1929	Mar. 27, 1929	Wood	June 27, 1927	July 10, 1927
Do.	June 2, 1929	June 4, 1929	Yarborough	June 12, 1927	June 18, 1927
Do.	Sept. 22, 1929	Sept. 24, 1929	Do.	July 8, 1927	Aug. 5, 1927

VESSELS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YANGTZE RIVER, CHINA, FROM SEPT. 3, 1926, TO OCT. 21, 1927, AND FROM MAR. 1, 1930, TO DEC. 31, 1932; AND THE DATES BETWEEN WHICH THESE RESPECTIVE VESSELS WERE ENGAGED

54. List of vessels:

Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive		Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive	
	From—	To—		From—	To—
Alava, General	Sept. 20, 1926	Nov. 6, 1926	Beaver	May 25, 1931	June 2, 1931
Do.	Apr. 14, 1927	May 14, 1927	Do.	Oct. 9, 1931	Oct. 10, 1931
Do.	June 7, 1927	June 30, 1927	Bittern	Feb. 7, 1932	Mar. 9, 1932
Do.	Aug. 24, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927	Do.	May 27, 1932	June 3, 1932
Asheville	Nov. 3, 1926	Apr. 2, 1927	Do.	Oct. 6, 1932	Oct. 9, 1932
Do.	May 13, 1927	May 18, 1927	Black Hawk	Oct. 21, 1926	Oct. 28, 1926
Do.	Aug. 2, 1927	Aug. 23, 1927	Do.	Apr. 21, 1927	June 6, 1927
Do.	Mar. 18, 1932	Mar. 23, 1932	Do.	Apr. 21, 1931	May 3, 1931
Do.	June 27, 1932	Oct. 9, 1932	Do.	Sept. 15, 1931	Sept. 17, 1931
Avocet	Apr. 23, 1931	May 7, 1931	Do.	Sept. 23, 1931	Sept. 24, 1931
Do.	Oct. 9, 1931	Oct. 22, 1931	Do.	Oct. 20, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931
Barker	Nov. 28, 1930	Jan. 12, 1931	Do.	Feb. 9, 1932	May 23, 1932
Do.	July 8, 1931	Aug. 21, 1931	Do.	Oct. 5, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932
Do.	Oct. 18, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931	Borle	May 19, 1930	July 10, 1930
Do.	Feb. 5, 1932	Mar. 27, 1932	Do.	Jan. 29, 1932	Mar. 10, 1932
Do.	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932	Bulmer	Jan. 7, 1927	Mar. 3, 1927

Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive		Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive	
	From—	To—		From—	To—
Bulmer	May 23, 1927	June 28, 1927	Isabel	Feb. 6, 1932	Feb. 25, 1932
Do	Aug. 21, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927	Do	May 3, 1932	June 7, 1932
Do	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 28, 1930	Do	Sept. 20, 1932	Sept. 24, 1932
Do	Aug. 4, 1930	Oct. 1, 1930	Do	Sept. 27, 1932	Oct. 1, 1932
Do	May 2, 1931	May 11, 1931	Do	Oct. 3, 1932	Oct. 8, 1932
Do	Aug. 27, 1931	Aug. 29, 1931	Do	Oct. 10, 1932	Nov. 10, 1932
Do	Oct. 24, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931	Jason	Apr. 23, 1931	May 7, 1931
Do	Feb. 2, 1932	Feb. 6, 1932	Do	Sept. 16, 1931	Sept. 28, 1931
Do	Feb. 8, 1932	Feb. 19, 1932	Jones, Paul	Oct. 20, 1926	Oct. 28, 1926
Do	Feb. 21, 1932	Feb. 21, 1932	Do	Mar. 11, 1927	June 1, 1927
Do	Apr. 15, 1932	May 2, 1932	Do	Sept. 7, 1927	Sept. 15, 1927
Do	May 6, 1932	May 9, 1932	Do	Apr. 14, 1930	June 30, 1930
Do	May 13, 1932	May 16, 1932	Do	Apr. 22, 1931	May 3, 1931
Do	May 19, 1932	May 23, 1932	Do	July 19, 1931	July 23, 1931
Do	Aug. 5, 1932	Aug. 7, 1932	Do	Oct. 19, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931
Canopus	May 16, 1931	June 30, 1931	Do	Feb. 2, 1932	Mar. 22, 1932
Do	May 8, 1932	May 16, 1932	Do	Mar. 24, 1932	May 23, 1932
Cincinnati	Apr. 4, 1927	Sept. 19, 1927	Do	Aug. 13, 1932	Aug. 14, 1932
Do	Sept. 27, 1927	Oct. 15, 1927	Do	Oct. 13, 1932	Oct. 27, 1932
Edsall	Jan. 10, 1927	Mar. 2, 1927	Luzon	Mar. 1, 1930	Dec. 31, 1932
Do	Apr. 18, 1927	July 2, 1927	MaeLeish	Jan. 7, 1927	Mar. 10, 1927
Do	Aug. 21, 1927	Aug. 22, 1927	Do	Apr. 20, 1927	June 19, 1927
Do	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927	Do	Aug. 21, 1927	Aug. 22, 1927
Do	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 28, 1930	Do	Jan. 29, 1931	Apr. 22, 1931
Do	July 16, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Do	Aug. 28, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931
Do	Apr. 15, 1931	Apr. 22, 1931	Marblehead	Apr. 3, 1927	June 10, 1927
Do	Aug. 27, 1931	Sept. 1, 1931	Do	Aug. 9, 1927	Aug. 27, 1927
Do	Feb. 2, 1932	Feb. 2, 1932	Do	Sept. 6, 1927	Oct. 18, 1927
Do	Feb. 4, 1932	Mar. 25, 1932	McCormick	Jan. 7, 1927	Mar. 2, 1927
Do	Mar. 27, 1932	May 2, 1932	Do	Apr. 18, 1927	June 19, 1927
Do	May 6, 1932	May 9, 1932	Do	Aug. 21, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927
Do	May 13, 1932	May 16, 1932	Do	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 28, 1930
Do	May 19, 1932	May 23, 1932	Do	Apr. 13, 1931	Apr. 20, 1931
Do	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932	Monocacy	Sept. 3, 1926	Oct. 21, 1927
Edwards, John D.	May 22, 1930	July 16, 1930	Do	July 1, 1930	Feb. 13, 1931
Do	July 7, 1931	July 8, 1931	Do	Apr. 23, 1931	Dec. 31, 1932
Do	Aug. 21, 1931	Sept. 2, 1931	Noa	Jan. 31, 1927	Feb. 2, 1927
Do	Oct. 19, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931	Do	Feb. 24, 1927	June 1, 1927
Do	Feb. 5, 1932	Mar. 13, 1932	Do	July 4, 1927	Aug. 27, 1927
Do	Mar. 15, 1932	Mar. 16, 1932	Oahu	May 1, 1930	Dec. 31, 1932
Do	May 10, 1932	May 23, 1932	Palos	Sept. 3, 1926	Oct. 21, 1927
Do	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932	Do	July 1, 1930	Feb. 13, 1931
Elcano	Sept. 3, 1926	Oct. 21, 1927	Do	Apr. 23, 1931	Dec. 31, 1932
Finch	Feb. 7, 1932	Apr. 5, 1932	Panay	Mar. 1, 1930	Do
Do	Apr. 8, 1932	Apr. 11, 1932	Parrott	Jan. 7, 1927	Jan. 20, 1927
Do	Apr. 15, 1932	May 24, 1932	Do	Feb. 22, 1927	Mar. 2, 1927
Ford, John D.	Sept. 11, 1926	Jan. 18, 1927	Do	Apr. 18, 1927	June 9, 1927
Do	Mar. 28, 1927	July 7, 1927	Do	June 13, 1927	June 28, 1927
Do	May 2, 1931	June 17, 1931	Do	Aug. 21, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927
Do	July 6, 1931	July 13, 1931	Do	July 16, 1930	Aug. 22, 1930
Do	Oct. 5, 1931	Oct. 5, 1931	Do	Feb. 1, 1931	May 11, 1931
Do	Feb. 4, 1932	Mar. 10, 1932	Do	Aug. 25, 1931	Sept. 2, 1931
Do	Apr. 25, 1932	May 23, 1932	Do	Feb. 2, 1932	Feb. 6, 1932
Do	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 11, 1932	Do	Feb. 8, 1932	May 2, 1932
Guam	Mar. 1, 1930	Dec. 31, 1932	Do	May 6, 1932	May 9, 1932
Hart	Oct. 12, 1926	Dec. 1, 1926	Do	May 13, 1932	May 16, 1932
Do	Dec. 19, 1926	Jan. 9, 1927	Do	May 19, 1932	May 23, 1932
Do	May 25, 1927	Aug. 4, 1927	Do	Aug. 5, 1932	Aug. 6, 1932
Do	Oct. 11, 1927	Oct. 17, 1927	Do	Oct. 5, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932
Henderson	May 2, 1927	June 2, 1927	Peary	Sept. 15, 1926	Jan. 18, 1927
Do	June 23, 1927	June 29, 1927	Do	Mar. 28, 1927	July 2, 1927
Heron	Apr. 23, 1931	May 7, 1931	Do	July 13, 1927	July 22, 1927
Do	Oct. 18, 1931	Oct. 22, 1931	Do	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927
Do	Sept. 23, 1932	Oct. 6, 1932	Do	Sept. 20, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930
Houston	Apr. 15, 1931	June 8, 1931	Do	June 4, 1931	July 15, 1931
Do	Aug. 22, 1931	Sept. 5, 1931	Do	Oct. 19, 1931	Dec. 11, 1931
Do	Sept. 24, 1931	Nov. 16, 1931	Do	Feb. 4, 1932	Mar. 10, 1932
Do	Feb. 3, 1932	May 5, 1932	Do	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932
Do	May 31, 1932	June 7, 1932	Do	July 16, 1931	July 24, 1931
Do	Sept. 24, 1932	Sept. 24, 1932	Pecos	Aug. 29, 1931	Aug. 30, 1931
Do	Sept. 27, 1932	Oct. 12, 1932	Penguin	Sept. 3, 1926	Oct. 21, 1927
Do	Oct. 14, 1932	Nov. 10, 1932	Pigeon	Do	Do
Hulbert	Oct. 20, 1926	Oct. 28, 1926	Do	May 16, 1931	May 28, 1931
Do	Feb. 24, 1927	May 11, 1927	Do	June 22, 1931	June 23, 1931
Do	June 27, 1927	Aug. 23, 1927	Do	June 6, 1932	June 13, 1932
Huron	Sept. 20, 1926	Nov. 6, 1926	Do	Sept. 11, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927
Isabel	Sept. 3, 1926	Oct. 21, 1927	Pillsbury	Mar. 28, 1927	July 19, 1927
Do	Apr. 5, 1931	June 5, 1931	Do	May 6, 1927	July 19, 1927
Do	Aug. 21, 1931	Sept. 20, 1931	Do	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927
Do	Sept. 23, 1931	Sept. 25, 1931	Do	Mar. 1, 1930	Apr. 14, 1930
Do	Sept. 27, 1931	Nov. 16, 1931	Do	June 2, 1931	June 3, 1931

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive		Name of vessel	Period of service, both dates inclusive	
	From—	To—		From—	To—
Pillsbury.....	Oct. 19, 1931	Oct. 21, 1931	S-41.....	May 15, 1931	May 28, 1931
Do.....	May 16, 1932	May 23, 1932	Do.....	May 8, 1932	May 16, 1932
Do.....	Oct. 5, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932	Sacramento.....	Nov. 1, 1926	Apr. 20, 1927
Pittsburgh.....	Jan. 13, 1927	June 30, 1927	Do.....	Aug. 28, 1927	Sept. 26, 1927
Do.....	Aug. 24, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927	Do.....	Apr. 13, 1932	May 2, 1932
Pope.....	Sept. 3, 1926	Sept. 20, 1926	Do.....	May 5, 1932	June 11, 1932
Do.....	Oct. 3, 1926	Mar. 17, 1927	Do.....	Sept. 2, 1932	Sept. 19, 1932
Do.....	May 3, 1927	July 16, 1927	Sicard.....	Oct. 20, 1926	Oct. 26, 1926
Do.....	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927	Do.....	Mar. 2, 1927	May 2, 1927
Do.....	Mar. 1, 1930	Apr. 14, 1930	Do.....	June 8, 1927	June 10, 1927
Do.....	May 1, 1931	May 8, 1931	Do.....	July 4, 1927	Aug. 22, 1927
Do.....	May 17, 1931	May 25, 1931	Simpson.....	Jan. 7, 1927	Mar. 3, 1927
Do.....	July 14, 1931	July 15, 1931	Do.....	Apr. 18, 1927	June 20, 1927
Do.....	Oct. 19, 1931	Dec. 17, 1931	Do.....	Aug. 21, 1927	Sept. 21, 1927
Do.....	Feb. 5, 1932	Mar. 9, 1932	Do.....	July 16, 1930	Oct. 1, 1930
Do.....	May 6, 1932	May 23, 1932	Do.....	Dec. 11, 1931	Feb. 18, 1932
Do.....	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 8, 1932	Stewart.....	Sept. 3, 1926	Sept. 18, 1926
Preble.....	Oct. 20, 1926	Oct. 28, 1926	Do.....	Jan. 31, 1927	Feb. 2, 1927
Do.....	Feb. 24, 1927	May 30, 1927	Do.....	Mar. 11, 1927	July 13, 1927
Do.....	June 26, 1927	Aug. 4, 1927	Do.....	Sept. 20, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927
Preston, William B.....	Oct. 20, 1926	Oct. 28, 1926	Do.....	Sept. 17, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1927	Mar. 29, 1927	Do.....	May 2, 1931	July 15, 1931
Do.....	May 29, 1927	June 1, 1927	Do.....	Oct. 15, 1931	Oct. 15, 1931
Do.....	June 26, 1927	Aug. 27, 1927	Do.....	Feb. 26, 1932	May 2, 1932
Prullt.....	Oct. 20, 1926	Oct. 28, 1926	Do.....	May 6, 1932	May 9, 1932
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1927	June 2, 1927	Do.....	May 13, 1932	May 16, 1932
Do.....	June 27, 1927	June 28, 1927	Do.....	May 19, 1932	May 23, 1932
Do.....	Aug. 12, 1927	Aug. 15, 1927	Do.....	Oct. 11, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932
Richmond.....	Apr. 3, 1927	June 2, 1927	Thompson, Smith.....	July 1, 1930	July 16, 1930
Do.....	June 22, 1927	July 29, 1927	Do.....	Nov. 20, 1930	Feb. 4, 1931
Do.....	Aug. 3, 1927	Sept. 19, 1927	Do.....	July 12, 1931	July 13, 1931
Rizal.....	Oct. 26, 1926	Jan. 9, 1927	Do.....	July 15, 1931	July 31, 1931
Do.....	June 5, 1927	Aug. 19, 1927	Do.....	Aug. 20, 1931	Sept. 1, 1931
Do.....	Oct. 11, 1927	Oct. 17, 1927	Do.....	Oct. 19, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931
Do.....	Sept. 18, 1930	Oct. 20, 1930	Do.....	Feb. 5, 1932	Mar. 29, 1932
Rochester.....	Apr. 23, 1932	Dec. 31, 1932	Do.....	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932
S-30.....	May 25, 1931	June 2, 1931	Tracy.....	Apr. 14, 1930	May 24, 1930
S-31.....	do.....	do.....	Truxtun.....	Sept. 15, 1926	Mar. 17, 1927
Do.....	June 22, 1931	June 30, 1931	Do.....	May 16, 1927	July 22, 1927
Do.....	Aug. 12, 1931	Aug. 27, 1931	Do.....	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927
S-34.....	May 25, 1931	June 2, 1931	Do.....	Mar. 1, 1930	Apr. 14, 1930
S-35.....	May 25, 1931	June 2, 1931	Do.....	Jan. 21, 1932	Apr. 1, 1932
S-36.....	May 15, 1931	May 28, 1931	Tulsa.....	do.....	Apr. 14, 1932
Do.....	May 8, 1932	May 16, 1932	Do.....	Oct. 15, 1932	Nov. 7, 1932
S-37.....	May 15, 1931	May 28, 1931	Do.....	Nov. 10, 1932	Dec. 31, 1932
Do.....	May 8, 1932	May 16, 1932	Tutuila.....	Mar. 1, 1930	Do.....
S-38.....	May 15, 1931	May 28, 1931	Villalobos.....	Sept. 3, 1926	Oct. 21, 1927
Do.....	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 16, 1931	Whipple.....	Apr. 14, 1930	May 19, 1930
Do.....	May 28, 1932	June 2, 1932	Do.....	Nov. 28, 1930	Feb. 4, 1931
S-39.....	May 15, 1931	May 28, 1931	Do.....	July 19, 1931	July 23, 1931
Do.....	May 8, 1932	May 16, 1932	Do.....	Oct. 19, 1931	Nov. 2, 1931
Do.....	Sept. 23, 1932	Oct. 3, 1932	Do.....	Feb. 5, 1932	Feb. 26, 1932
S-40.....	May 15, 1931	May 28, 1931	Do.....	Feb. 27, 1932	Apr. 23, 1932
Do.....	June 6, 1932	June 13, 1932	Do.....	Oct. 4, 1932	Oct. 25, 1932

LANDING PARTIES

Chaumont.....	Dec. 23, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927	Pecos.....	Feb. 9, 1927	Apr. 23, 1927
Do.....	Feb. 24, 1927	May 5, 1927	Do.....	June 18, 1927	June 21, 1927
Do.....	May 20, 1927	May 30, 1927	Do.....	July 16, 1927	July 18, 1927
Do.....	June 13, 1927	June 25, 1927	Do.....	July 26, 1927	Aug. 13, 1927
Do.....	July 2, 1927	July 6, 1927	Do.....	Sept. 4, 1927	Sept. 6, 1927
Do.....	Oct. 16, 1927	Oct. 20, 1927	Do.....	Oct. 20, 1927	Oct. 21, 1927

Sixth Regiment of United States Marines on board the U. S. S. *Henderson* from May 2, 1927, to June 2, 1927.

Expeditionary detachment, Aircraft Squadron, Third Brigade United States Marines, who were on board the U. S. S. *Henderson*, at Shanghai, China, from June 23, 1927, to June 27, 1927.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that it will be necessary for the committee to make a thorough study of this testimony before we hold another meeting to determine what action we will take on this proposed legislation, I will also include at this point several letters I have received from veterans of the Mexican border service. These letters contain much information in regard to service on the Mexican border, and they are as follows:

(The letters referred to follow:)

NEW HAVEN 11, CONN.

Hon. JOHN LESINSKI,
Chairman of Invalid Pensions Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Under another cover I took the liberty of sending a newspaper, the Journal Courier, to you. It was printed in New Haven, Conn., June 11, 1945. On page 6, column 7, there is a story written by Col. John Q. Tilson as regards the Mexican border veterans; on the same page, columns 1 and 2, is sort of an explanation to Colonel Tilson's letter. Sincerely hope you may find time to read these columns, because I am one of the many veterans that honestly hope for an early hearing on bill H. R. 2073, which was presented to the Committee on Invalid Pensions by Congressman Ludlow. Sincerely hope you will think kindly of these veterans and have this hearing soon.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES F. BEURER.

[From the New Haven Journal-Courier, Monday, June 11, 1945]

LETTER FORUM

MEXICAN BORDER VETERANS

To the Editor:

It should be a matter of considerable interest to a number of your readers that a veteran Member of Congress from Indiana, Louis Ludlow, has introduced a bill in Congress to give Mexican border service veterans of 1916-17 the same status as Spanish War veterans for pensions, burial rights, and hospitalization.

It will be recalled that in 1916, on account of destructive raids and other disturbances along the Mexican border, President Wilson found it necessary to call into active service a considerable part of the National Guard. Connecticut sent two regiments of infantry and five troops of cavalry. I was a lieutenant colonel at the time, and for the last 6 weeks, including the task of mustering out, I was in command of one of the regiments. Therefore, in fairness to the men I was privileged to command, and to their comrades, I deem it my duty to help bring this matter to the attention of the public and of Congress.

The men who were called for service at the border were suddenly yanked from their occupations and businesses, with no time for orderly readjustment or disposition of their affairs, so that for most of them this service was rendered at great personal and monetary sacrifice. It was generally expected that we should march into Mexico supporting General Pershing and his punitive expedition.

There were no barracks or any other preparation for the comfort or health of the soldiers. Conditions under which they had to live were extremely bad. Men who had served in the Spanish War agreed that the border service was in many ways harder than the Spanish War service. And yet the border veterans are denied all the rights and protection freely given those who served 18 years earlier even for a shorter time.

Fully 50 percent of the border veterans continued in the National Guard until the next spring and went into the World War. Thus it is that the only men affected by this bill are those who had not served in the Spanish War and who did not enter the World War. These men should not be discriminated against. Their number is not large enough to form an effective pressure group, but justice and fairness dictate that they should be treated on the same basis as all others who have been called to the colors and served in the armed forces. Only a few of them served outside the country, but it was the same in 1898; and even in World War I only about half went overseas. However, this is not a proper yardstick for military service. They were called; they went at great personal sacrifice; and they served.

JOHN Q. TILSON.

NEW HAVEN.

REGULAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION,
Kansas City 6, Mo., June 25, 1945.

Hon. JOHN LESINSKI,
*Committee on Invalid Pensions,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: During a recent tour of inspection of the RVA posts of this area, in my capacity of national deputy inspector, at which times the units were before meetings assembled, there has been much discussion on two pending bills, and I have assured them I would communicate with you on the matter.

In compliance with the above requests, may I ask your sincere effort in lending your support on the two bills, viz, H. R. 2073 (or 1653), with reference to the Mexican border veterans.

Thanking you in advance for your kind support on these above bills, I remain, in the interests of service to all veterans, past, present, future, and their dependents, I am,

Most sincerely,

W. SCOTTY CAVANAUGH,
*National Deputy Inspector, RVA,
Missouri Division.*

JOHN W. TIFFANY POST, No. 53,
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Jamestown, N. Y., June 9, 1945.

Hon. JOHN LESINSKI,
*Chairman, Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LESINSKI: We, the officers and members of John W. Tiffany Post, No. 53, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, request that you report bill H. R. 2073 out of your committee in order that it may reach the floor for action. We further plead that you use your influence to bring about its passage in the House of Representatives.

We feel that those men who served on the Mexican border during 1916-17 should be accorded the same rights as those who served during the Spanish-American War.

Respectfully yours,

[SEAL]

JOHN W. TIFFANY POST, No. 53,
MARION W. CLARK, Commander.
G. H. ARMSTRONG, Adjutant.

GREENWICH, N. Y., September 7, 1945.

Hon. JOHN LESINSKI,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I had the privilege of serving on the Mexican border during the emergency of 1916, from June 19 to November 10, as second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey, and write to respectfully ask you to give H. R. 2073 your earnest support at this session of Congress, as those who served at that time are about 30 years older now and many of them are not able to do the work they formerly did, and this would aid them some, I am sure.

Thanking you very kindly, I remain,

Very truly yours,

CHESTER H. CLIFT.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Clovis, May 11, 1945.

Re H. R. 2073.

Hon. JOHN LESINSKI,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LESINSKI: At the request of numerous Mexican border veterans of this area, which service includes myself, I am writing you concerning H. R. 2073. I understand that you are chairman of the committee to whom this resolution was referred.

Many New Mexico boys were rendering service to the Government in the National Guard; and, as you recall, the guard was called out for border service. However, many young men were impressed with their patriotic duty and volunteered to remain in that service for 18 months. Most of these boys were young, attending high school, and I have had opportunity to observe that so many of them, after having been disassociated with school work for that period of time, failed to acquire the educational advantages which undoubtedly they would have attained had it not been for their services in behalf of the Government at that time. I have in mind widows of Mexican border veterans who seem to have been more or less forgotten, by reason of the fact that no provision was made for their recognition by the Government.

I am confident that you see the justice in the passage of this resolution. This matter has been delayed so long that it will not benefit all of those who gave their services, but it will be a recognition of their service, and it will go a long way to recognizing those men who gave their services during those troublesome days. Perhaps the men living in New Mexico were most impressed with the seriousness of this service, as it was across the border in New Mexico where the marauding bands of Mexicans made their raids, killing our citizens, destroying our property, and kept our subjects in a state of turmoil and fear throughout the revolutionary period in Mexico. Therefore, may I ask that you urge a favorable report of your committee in order that the matter may come out for consideration at the earliest possible time.

Very respectfully,

J. C. COMPTON.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 9, 1945.

The Honorable JOHN LESINSKI,
*Chairman, House Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have just been requested by a Col. A. L. Moudy, who signs himself "Chairman of Legislative Committee, Mexican Border Veterans Association," to write to you concerning H. R. 2073. This I am very happy to do and to say that I am ashamed of anyone who would associate themselves with an organization created for the purpose of milking the Government on account of having rendered service on the Mexican border.

I sincerely hope that the proposed legislation will not be taken seriously by any Member of our Congress.

Sincerely,

HERBERT R. DEAN,
Brigadier General, United States Army.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 14, 1945.

Hon. JOHN LESINSKI,
*Chairman, Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.*

HONORED SIR: As a border-service man in 1916 and 1917 and as a Spanish War veteran of 1898, I believe I am in a position to compare the two services. I see no reason why the veterans of the former service are not entitled to the same benefits under the law as are the veterans of the Spanish-American War. This legislation now under consideration as H. R. 2073 should be passed.

I can cite you just a few of the benefits to our country which came out of the American border service.

Six lieutenants of our regiment (the Second Indiana Infantry, which became the One hundred and Fifty-second Infantry in World War I and which is now in the Philippines) were loaned to the Twenty-sixth Regular Army Regiment while on the border. The Twenty-sixth was commanded then by Col. Robert Lee Bullard, afterward lieutenant general, second in command in Europe to General Pershing. These six lieutenants were asked to take the examination for commissions in the Regular Army, which they did, and became Regular Army officers. One of them became the Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick of Tell City, Ind., who was killed a few months ago in the Philippines commanding the Sixth Division on Bataan.

Another of these lieutenants is Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, of Miami, Ind., who directed the fighter command of the Eighth Air Force in our war against Germany.

Further proof of the value of this service is that Company C, of the Second Indiana Infantry (afterward the One hundred and Fifty-second Infantry) had 28 of its 62 members receive commissions in World War I. Among these was Maj. Fred Eglin, who received a commission in the Regular Army and after whom Eglin Field in Florida is named.

Personally, this legislation is of no benefit to me, a veteran of the Spanish American War and of World War I, but it is of benefit to those men who left home in many cases leaving dependent wives and children, to do military service of great benefit to our country and whose remuneration was in many instances but \$15 per month. Many of these men suffered injuries and died in this service. Among the latter was the son of Cyrus Fairfield, of Angola, at that time Congressman from this district.

Surely these men are veterans of a campaign very important to the safety of our country and of benefit to the country at large, and they should be entitled to the benefits given to other soldiers of comparable service.

Most respectfully,

CLYDE F. DREISBACH,
(Formerly Major, Second Indiana Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry.)

PALO ALTO, CALIF., Sept. 4, 1945.

The Honorable JOHN LESINSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LESINSKI: Shortly after Congress convenes in September a bill designed to give Mexican border veterans the same benefits as are now received by veterans of the Spanish-American War (H. R. 2073). This bill is, I understand, already before your committee, and may shortly be presented on the floor of the House.

I desire most earnestly to urge favorable action on this bill, both before your committee and on the floor of Congress. As a veteran of the Mexican border, and also of the World War (with more than a year overseas service) I know whereof I speak when I say that that border expedition, though little shooting was involved, was arduous. Thousands of men were called from their work, and spent months on the border, enduring, if not great danger, at least a very considerable degree of hardship and discomfort—hardship and discomfort at least equal to that endured by a majority of those who took part in the Spanish war, or for that matter, by many in the two World Wars. It is only simple justice that if the veterans of other expeditions are recognized by special benefits, the veterans of the Mexican border should be likewise recognized. I hope very much that you will give your support to this bill.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL B. HEPBURN.

INDIANAPOLIS 4, IND., September 10, 1945.

HON. JOHN LESINSKI,
Chairman, House Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LESINSKI: We have had a Mexican Border Veterans Association in Indiana for a good many years, for the benefit of those men who volunteered for this service in 1916-17. Our records show that there were 3,702 volunteers from Indiana, who served the United States during this period. You are probably aware of the fact that no emoluments of any kind have been tendered these men either by the Federal Government or the State. Several of these volunteers did incur disabilities while in the service from which they have never recovered, and the attention of our association has been called to a few of such men who are now in destitute circumstances.

I have been informed that hearings on H. R. 2073, which provides that Mexican border veterans shall be entitled to the same benefits as now received by the Spanish-American War veterans, have been scheduled for Thursday, September 13, 1945. Your wholehearted cooperation in endeavoring to secure passage of this legislation is solicited.

On behalf of the members of the Mexican Border Veterans Association of Indiana, I should like to thank you, as chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, for your interest in this measure.

Very sincerely yours,

R. HITCHCOCK,
Colonel, Adjutant General Department,
Historian, Mexican Border Veterans
Association of Indiana.

BROOKINGS, S. DAK., August 13, 1945.

JOHN LESINSKI,
Chairman, House Committee on Invalid Pensions,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LESINSKI: As a veteran of the Mexican border patrol I am writing regarding the passing of this measure H. R. 2073.

I served with Company G, Fourth South Dakota Infantry, throughout the entire period. We were called out on June 18, 1916, and returned home to our old base on March 4, 1917. This was in peacetime as you know, and since many adjustments have been made to help the present-day veteran, for which I am glad, I now feel that the old veteran of the border is entitled to some benefits. So I would very much appreciate your favorable support on this measure. I trust that you and your committee will give a favorable report, for which I wish to thank you.

Very truly yours,

E. R. LIEBIG.

CLERMONT, FLA., September 10.

HON. JOHN LESINSKI,
Chairman, House Committee on Invalid Pensions,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOHN: By way of introduction please be advised that the writer, prior to 1916-17, had served as a member of the Indiana National Guard for nearly 25 years, and when the call came for service on the Mexican border, I was then, and served thereafter, as quartermaster of the Third Indiana Infantry, and in the border service I carried the additional duties of commissary, paymaster, and commander of the supply company.

General Hershey, who has been in charge of selective service in World War II, was a lieutenant in our regiment, and during the entire border service I had the honor of being his paymaster.

It is needless to remind you of my interest in the passage of H. R. 2073, which I understand comes before your committee in a few days for consideration and recommendation, and I am all the more chagrined when I read of them any proposals that are now being made to repay those who have served in World War II, and then to think how generous our great Government was with those of us who served in the Mexican border service in 1916-17.

Every man who responded to President Wilson's call did so willingly and we had to say good-by to our families, sacrifice our businesses and jobs, and go and fight an enemy which at that time was thought just as dangerous and far away—so we were told. We had to clear the camp sites, sleep in pup tents, and with arms and ammunition attached.

And that condition lasted for several weeks, until, as quartermaster, I began to burn the wires to Washington, and supplies began to arrive. War was not motorized then as in the war just won, and I had 300 head of mules and 200 head of riding horses to care for, without a halter or strap, much less a corral.

And at that time the quartermaster was the only accountable and responsible officer in the regiment, and I was held accountable even for errors in pay rolls that might have occurred, and deductions were made from my last pay check for any such errors.

And for nearly 24 years' service in the Indiana National Guard and 6 months' Federal service on the Mexican border, I am denied hospitalization and all the other provisions, privileges, rights and benefits that are now enjoyed by veterans of the Spanish-American War, many of whom seen active Federal service on the border.

I do have, however, a lapel ribbon in green and yellow with a gunmetal disc about the size of a half dollar dangling at the bottom, with the following inscription: "In honor of the Mexican border," which came from the Philadelphia quartermaster depot and the box bears the number 36651.

It is my hope, Congressman Lesinski, that you and your committee may see your way clear to recommend H. R. 2073 and get back of its passage, and if there is any information or assistance that I can give, it will be a pleasure to serve.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. LOCHNER,
Captain, Third Indiana Infantry.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., September 11, 1945.

HON. JOHN LESINSKI,
*Chairman, House Committee on Invalid Pensions,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LESINSKI: Please pardon the liberty I am taking in writing to you, as I realize you are extremely busy and your time is limited.

I am an honorably discharged veteran of the Mexican border service of 1916-17; also of World War I, 1917-19, and am requesting your most favorable consideration of the bill H. R. 2073 when it comes up for passage—if you please.

On the Mexican border, 1916-17, I served in Company E, Seventy-fourth Infantry, Twenty-seventh New York Division, National Guard, United States, nearly 1 year, after which we were mustered into United States service of World War I—American Expeditionary Forces—in France and Europe in 1917-19.

We have a Mexican Border Veterans Association here in Jamestown, N. Y. We had 136 enlisted men and 3 officers in our Company E serving on the Mexican border. Thirty-six were killed in World War I. There are 100 men left here in and about town.

Our Seventy-fourth Regiment had over 3,600 officers and men serving on the Mexican border, 1916-17—all from Buffalo and western New York State.

We hope the bill H. R. 2073, which will give Mexican border veterans the same benefits as now received by the Spanish-American War veterans, will be passed and become law.

(1) My two grandfathers and my father served in the Civil War, 1860-65.

(2) My cousin served in the Spanish-American War, also the Philippine war, 1898-1905.

(3) I, myself served in the Mexican border service in 1916-17, also in World War I, in 1917-19.

(4) I have 6 nephews who served and are still serving, the United States in World War II, 1940-45. One was killed in France last year; others are wounded or missing.

Our family gave very generously to the service of our country in time of war, I believe.

I believe we should have due consideration in some form for having rendered honorable service. I believe we are just as much entitled to benefits for long service, work, and hard work, as Spanish-American War veterans, or others, etc., etc.

I hope you will read this letter to all the members of your House Committee on Invalid Pensions, including the 11 Democratic members and the 7 Republican members, respectively.

We have waited 29 years for proper recognition. We wish this bill will be enacted into law.

I wish to express to you my most sincere thanks and sincere appreciation for all your good deeds and kindnesses, and all consideration shown, given, and extended to all veterans of all wars in the past years and hope you will continue in the future.

Sincerely and respectfully, yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

DETROIT, MICH., August 10, 1945.

Hon. John LESINSKI,
Congressman from Michigan, Detroit, Mich.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: With thousands of other Mexican border veterans, let me say that the knowledge of your being Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions and that you will call a meeting of your committee after the summer recess, for a hearing on H. R. 2073, has brought much encouragement to this group of fine soldiers, many of them having rendered the highest kind of service; practically all continued their service into World War I, and a great number served in the present war and also gave many sons for World War II.

I feel confident that you have a deep interest in this movement and that the bill will be given deep consideration.

I hope to be present at the hearing.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

HEINRICH A. PICKERT.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is nothing further, the committee will go into executive session.

(Thereupon at 11:50 a. m., Thursday, September 13, 1945, the committee went into executive session, and thereafter adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.)

x

